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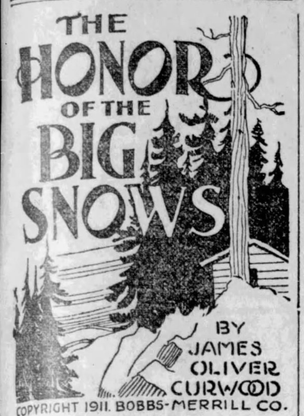

CHAPTR V.

Love Patches.

Cummins returned the next day—not that his work among the wild trappers to the south was finished, but because he had suffered a hurt in falling from a slippery ledge. When Jan, from his wood-chopping in the edge of the forest, saw the team race up to the little cabin and a strange Cree half carry the wounded man through the door, he sped swiftly across the open with visions of new misfortune before him.

What he saw when he reacned the door was reassuring. Cummins was upon his knees beside the cot, his big shoulders hunched over, and Melisse was welcoming him with her whole vocabulary of sound. The injury to Cummins' leg was not serious; and not being serious, it was accepted as a special incident of Providence by Jan, for the new thoughts that had come into his head were causing him great uneasiness.

He lost no time in revealing his fears, after Mabaila had been sent to the factor's wife. With graphic gesture he told of what had happened. Cummins hobbled to the door to look upon the wallows in the snow, and hobbled back to the table when Jan ran there in excited imitation of the way in which he had found the little Melisse in Mabalia's sling.

"She ees ceevilize!" finished Jan hotly. "She ees not papoose! She mus' be lak—her!" His great eyes shone, and Cummins felt a thickening in his throat as he looked into them and saw what the boy meant. "Mabalia mak papoose out of Melisse. She grow—know not'ing, lak papoose, talk lak papoose—"

Jan's feelings overwhelmed his tongue. His shining hair rumpled thickly about his face as he leaned anxiously toward Cummins; and Cummins, in turn, stared down in dumb perplexity upon the joyful kickings and wrigglings of the growing problem.

Ees she not ceevilize?" demanded Jan ecstatically, bending his black head over her. "Ah, ze sweet Melisse!"

"Yes, she must be like her, Jan—just as good and just as sweet and just as beautiful," interrupted Cummins gently.

There was a quick intaking of his breath as he hobbled back to his own cot, leaving Jan at play with the baby.

That night, in the dim, sputtering glow of an oil lamp, John Cummins and Jan Thoreau solemly set to work to thrash out the great problem that had suddenly entered into their existence. To these two there was no element of humor in what they were doing, for into their keeping had been given a thing for which God had not schemed them. The woman, had she been there, would have laughed at them, and in a dozen gentle breaths might have told them all that the world held in secret between mother and child; but, leaving them, she had passed on to them something that was life, like herself, and yet mystery.

Had fate given Maballa to Melisse for a mother there would have been no mystery. She would have developed as naturally as a wolf-whelp or a lynx-kitten, a savage breath of life in a savage world, waxing fat in snow baths, arrow-straight in papoose slings, a moving, natural thing in a desolation to which generations and centuries of forebears had given

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

Alaska Rail Bill Passes Senate

Saturday, January 24, the senate at Washington, by a vote of 46 to 16, passed the Alaska railway bill, directing the President to purchase or construct 1,000 miles of railroad in Alaska at a cost not to exceed $40,000,000. A similar bill is pending in the house.

Colonel Gaethals was the unanimous choice of the senate territorial committee as builder of the Alaska railroad provided for in the bill passed by the senate, according to Chairman Pittman. The President would be urged to assign him to the task, Mr. Pittman added.

Senator Poindexter's amendment, which would direct the President to open part of the coal fields of Alaska and authorize the government to operate mines was lost.

The Norris amendment to the bill appropriating $15,000,000 for the construction of from 10 to 20 vessels for freight and passenger service between Alaska and South America, capable to be used as an auxiliary in time of war, was lost by a vote of 11 to 51.

Fifteen Republicans and Senator Poindexter, Progressive, voted for the bill. Senators Bacon, Hoke Smith and Williams, Democrats, voted against it.

The bill places upon the President responsibility for the selection of the route from tidewater to the interior of Alaska, and the construction, equipment and operation or leasing of such lines as he may construct or buy to constitute this route. The broadest powers are conferred upon the President in carrying out his duties.

The bill provides for a redemption fund into which shall be paid 75 per cent of all moneys derived from the sale of public lands in Alaska or of the coal or mineral contents thereof. Machinery utilized in the construction of the Panama canal is made available for the construction work.

CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

A Stewardship for the People

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AMONG the men of this nation interested in the vital problems affecting the welfare of the ordinary hard-working men and women of the nation, there is none whose interest has been more intense, and more wholly free from taint of thought of self, than that of Thomas Watson, of Georgia. While president, I often discussed with him the condition of women of the small farms and on the frontier, the hardship of their lives as compared with those of the men, and the need for taking their welfare into consideration in whatever was done for the improvement of life on the land. I also went over the matter with C. S. Barrett, of Georgia, a leader in the southern farmers' movement, and with other men, such as Henry Wallace, Dean L. H. Bailey, of Cornell, and Kenyon Butterfield. One man from whose advice I especially profited was not an American, but an Irishman, Sir Horace Plunkett. In various conversations he described to me and my close associates the reconstruction of farm life which had been accomplished by the Agricultural Organization Society of Ireland, of which he was the founder and the controlling force; and he discussed the application of similar methods to the improvements of farm life in the United States. In the spring of 1908, at my request, Plunkett conferred on the subject with Garfield and Pinchot, and the latter suggested to him the appointment of a commission on country life as a means for directing the attention of the nation to the problems of the farm and for securing the necessary knowledge of the actual conditions of life in the open country.

The Country Life Commission

After long discussion a plan for a country life commission was laid before me and approved. The appointment of the commission followed in August, 1908. In the letter of appointment the reasons for creating the commission were set forth as follows: "I doubt if any other nation can bear comparison with our own in the amount of attention given by the government, both federal and state, to agricultural matters. But practically the whole of this effort has hitherto been directed toward increasing the production of crops. Our attention has been concentrated almost exclusively on getting better farming. In the beginning this was unquestionably the right thing to do. The farmer must first of all grow good crops in order to support himself and his family. But when this has been secured, the effort for better farming should cease to stand alone, and should be accompanied by the effort for better business and better living on the farm. It is at least as important that the farmer should get the largest possible return in money, comfort and social advantages from the crops he grows, as that he should get the largest possible return in crops from the land he farms. Agriculture is not the whole of country life. The great rural interests are human interests, and good crops are of little value to the farmer unless they open the door to a good kind of life on the farm."

The commission on country life did work of capital importance. By means of a widely circulated set of questions the commission informed itself upon the status of country life throughout the nation. Its trip through the east, south and west brought into contact with large numbers of practical farmers and their wives, secured for the commissioners a most valuable body of first-hand information, and laid the foundation for the remarkable awakening of interest in country life which has since taken place throughout the nation.

A Farmer's Story.

One of the most illuminating—and incidentally one of the most interesting and amusing—series of answers sent to the commission was from a farmer in Missouri. He stated that he had a wife and 11 living children, he and his wife being each 52 years old; and that they owned 520 acres of land without any mortgage hanging over their heads. He had himself done well, and his views as to why many of his neighbors had done less well are entitled to consideration. These views are expressed in terse and vigorous English, they cannot always be quoted in full. He states that the farm homes in his neighborhood are not as good as they should be because too many of them are encumbered by mortgages; that the school do not train boys and girls satisfactorily for life on the farm, because they allow them to get an idea in their heads that city life is better, and that to remedy this practical farming should be taught. To the question whether the farmers and their wives in his neighborhood are satisfactorily organized, he answers: "Oh, there is a little one-horse grange gang in our locality, and every darned one thinks they ought to be a king." To the question, "Are the renters of farms in your neighborhood making a satisfactory living" he answers: "No; because they move about so much hunting a better job." To the question, "Is the supply of farm labor in your neighborhood satisfactory" the answer is: "No; because the people have gone out of the baby business;" and when asked as to the remedy he answers, "Give a pension to every mother who gives birth to seven living boys on American soil." To the question, "Are the conditions surrounding hired labor on the farm in your neighborhood satisfactory to the hired men?" he answers: "Yes, unless he is a drunken cuss," adding that he would like to blow up the stillhouses and root out whisky and beer. To the question, "Are the sanitary conditions on the farms in your neighborhood satisfactory?" he answers: "No; too careless about chicken yards, and the like, and poorly covered wells. In one well on neighbor's farm I counted seven snakes in the wall of the well, and they used the water daily: his wife dead now and he is looking for another." He ends by stating that the most important single thing to be done for the betterment of country life is "good roads;" but in his answers he shows very clearly that most important of all is the individual equation of the man or woman.

Cost—Not a Cent.

Like the rest of the commissions described in this chapter, the Country Life Commission cost the government not one cent, but laid before the President and the country a mass of information so accurate and so vitally important as to disturb the serenity of the advocates of things as they are; and therefore it incurred the bitter opposition of the reactionaries. The report of the Country Life Commission was transmitted to congress by me on February 9, 1909. In the accompanying message I asked for $25,000 to print and circulate the report and to prepare for publication the immense amount of valuable material collected by the commission but still unpublished. The reply made by congress was not only a refusal to appropriate the money, but a positive prohibition against continuing the work. The Tawney amendment to the sundry civil bill forbade the President to appoint any further commissions unless specifically authorized by congress to do so. Had this prohibition been enacted earlier and complied wit, it would have prevented the appointment of the six Roosevelt commissions. But I would not have complied with it. Mr. Tawney, one of the most efficient representatives of the cause of special privilege as against public interest to be found in the house, was later, in conjunction with Senator Hale and others, able to induce my successor to accept their view. As what was almost my last official act, I replied to congress that if I did not believe the Tawney amendment to be unconstitutional I would veto the sundry civil bill which contained it, and that if I were remaining in office I would refuse to obey it. The memorandum ran in part:

"The chief object of this provision, however, is to prevent the executive repeating what it has done within the last year in connection with the Conservation Commission and the Country Life Commission. It is for the people of the country to decide whether or not they believe in the work done by the Conservation Commission and by the Country Life Commission.

* * *

"If they believe in improving our waterways, in preventing the waste of soil, in preserving the forests, in thrifty use of the mineral resources of the country for the nation as a whole rather than merely for private monopolies, in working for the betterment of the condition of the men and women, who live on the farms, then they will unstintedly condemn the action of every man who is in any way responsible for inserting this provision, and will support those members of the legislative branch who opposed its adoption. I would not sign the bill at all if I thought the provision entirely effective. But the congress cannot prevent the President from seeking advice. Any future President can do as I have done, and ask disinterested men who desire to serve the people to give this service free to the people through these commissions.

"My successor, the President-elect, in a letter to the Senate Commission on Appropriations, asked for the continuance and support of the Conservation Commission. The Conservation Commission was appointed at the request of the governors of over 40 states, and almost all of these states have since appointed commissions to co-operate with the National Commission. Nearly all the great national organizations concerned with natural resources have been heartily co-operating with the commission.

"With all these facts before it, the congress has refused to pass a law to continue and provide for the commission; and it now passes a law with the purpose of preventing the executive from continuing the commission at all. The executive, therefore, must now either abandon the work and reject the co-operation of the states, or else must continue the work personally and through executive officers whom he may select for that purpose."

The Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Washington, a singularly energetic and far-seeing organization, itself published the report which congress had thus discreditably refused to publish

Bureau of Corporations on Timber

The work of the Bureau of Corporations, under Herbert Knox Smith, formed an important part of the conservation movement almost from the beginning. Mr. Smith was a member of the Inland Waterways Commission and of the National Conservation Commission, and his bureau prepared material of importance for the reports of both. The investigation of standing timber in the United States by the Bureau of Corporations furnished for the first time a positive knowledge of the facts. Over 500 counties in timbered regions were covered by the bureau, and the work took five years. The most important facts ascertained were that 40 years ago three-fourths of the standing timber in the United States was publicly owned, while at the date of the report four-fifths of the timber in the country was in private hands. The concentration of private ownership had developed to such an amazing extent that about 200 holders owned nearly one-half of all privately owned timber in the United States; and of this the three greatest holders, the Southern Pacific Railway, the Northern Pacific Railway, and the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., held over 10 per cent. Of this work, Mr. Smith says:

"It was important, indeed, to know the facts so that we could take proper action toward saving the timber still left to the public. But of far more importance was the light that this history (and the history of our other resources) throws on the basic attitude, tradition and governmental beliefs of the American people. The whole standpoint of the people toward the proper aim of government, toward the relation of property to the citizen, and the relation of property to the government, were brought out first by this conservation work."

Fine Arts and the Pork Barrel.

The things accomplished that have been enumerated above were of immediate consequence to the economic well-being of our people. In addition certain things were done of which the economic bearing was more remote, but which bore directly upon our welfare, because they add to the beauty of living and therefore to the joy of life. Securing a great artist, Saint-Gaudens, to give us the most beautiful coinage since the decay of Hellenistic Greece was one such art. In this case I had power myself to direct the mint to employ Saint-Gaudens. The first, and most beautiful, of his coins were issued in thousands before congress assembled or could intervene; and a great and permanent improvement was made in the beauty of the coinage. In the same way, on the advice and suggestion of Frank Millet, we got some really capital medals by sculptors of the first rank. Similarly, the new buildings in Washington were erected and placed in proper relation to one another, on plans provided by the best architects and landscape architects. I also appointed a fine arts council, an unpaid body of the best architects, painters, and sculptors in the country, to advise the government as to the the erection and decoration of all new buildings. The "pork barrel" senators and congressmen felt for this body an instinctive, and perhaps from their standpoint a natural, hostility; and my successor a couple of months after taking office revoked the appointment and disbanded the council.

Wild Life.

Even more important was the taking of steps to preserve from destruction beautiful and wonderful wild creatures whose existence was threatened by greed and wantonness. During the seven and a half years closing on March 4, 1909, more was accomplished for the protecttion of wild life in the United States than during all the previous years, excepting only the creation of the Yellowstone National Park. The record includes the creation of five national parks—Crater Lake, Oregon; Wind Cave, South Dakota; Platt, Oklahoma; Sully Hill, North Dakota, and Mesa Verde, Colorado; four big game refuges in Oklahoma, Arizona, Montana and Washington; 51 bird reservations; and the enactment of laws for the protection of wild life in Alaska, the District of Columbia, and on national bird reserves. These measures may be briefly enumerated as follows:

The enactment of the first game laws of the territory of Alaska in 1902 and 1908, resulting in the regulation of the export of heads and trophies of big game and putting an end to the slaughter of deer for hides along the southern coast of the territory.

The securing in 1902 of the first appropriation for the preservation of buffalo and the establishment in the Yellowstone National Park of the first and now the largest herd of buffalo belonging to the government.

The passage of the act of January 24, 1905, creating the Wichita Game Preserve, the first of the national game preserves. In 1907, 12,000 acres of this preserve were inclosed with a woven wire fence for the reception of the herd of 15 buffalo donated by the New York Zoological Society.

The passage of the act of June 29, 1906, providing for the establishment of the Grand Canon Game Preserve of Arizona, now comprising 1,492,928 acres.

The passage of the National Monuments act of June 8, 1906, under which a number of objects of scientific interest have been preserved for all time. Among the monuments created are Muir Woods, Pinnacles National Monument in California, and the Mount Olympus National Monument, Washington, which form important refuges for game.

The passage of the act of June 30, 1906, regulating shooting in the District of Columbia and making three-fourths of the environs of the national capital within the district in effect a national refuge.

The passage of the act of May 23, 1908, providing for the establishment of the National Bison Range in Montana. This range comprises about 18,000 acres of land formerly in the Flathead Indian reservation, on which is now established a herd of 80 buffalo, the nucleus of which was donated to the government by the American Bison Society.

The issue of the order protecting birds on the Niobrara military reservation, Nebraska, in 1908, making this entire reservation in effect a bird reservation.

The establishment by executive order between March 14, 1903, and March 4, 1909, of 51 national bird reservations distributed in 17 states and territories from Porto Rico to Hawaii and Alaska. The creation of these reservations at once placed the United States in the front rank in the world work of bird protection. Among these reservations are the celebrated Pelican Island rookery in Indian river, Florida, the Mosquito Inlet reservation, Florida, the northernmost home of the manatee; the extensive marshes bordering Klamath and Malheur lakes in Oregon, formerly the scene of slaughter of ducks for market and ruthless destruction of plume birds for the millinery trade; the Tortugas Key, Florida, where, in connection with the Carnegie Institute, experiments have been made on the homing instinct of birds; and the great bird colonies on Laysan and sister islets in Hawaii, some of the greatest colonies of sea birds in the world.

Will the Gatun Dam Disappear?

Robert Brewster Stanton, railway engineer, who surveyed the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and author of a monograph on "The Great Landslide on the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia," has written a long letter to the editor of the New York Times asserting that the character of the underlying strata of so-called "rocks" on which the Gatun locks and dam are built, is such that the dam and locks may, after the soil becomes thoroughly saturated, subside into a lake of soft, slimy mud and be totally destroyed. He does not say that such a catastrophe is sure to happen, but that the conditions can and possibly will cause just such a calamitous outcome. In this he repeats an opinion that he has expressed before.

His deductions, he says, were drawn from official reports and testimony as to the nature of the "rocks" along the canal route and from his own experience with just such material in his studies for the Canadian Pacific railway. He wrote out his conclusions in 1909, and laid them on March 5, 1909, before the editor of the Engineering News, who at once wrote to Ernest Howe, geologist of the canal commission. Mr. Howe wrote a reply dated March 11, 1909. "His argument against my conclusions," says Mr. Stanton, "is summed up in these words: 'It hardly seems fair to me to compare rocks from an arid region of the west with the rocks of such an excessively humid region as Panama.'" Continuing, Mr. Stanton says, in part:

The fact is, however, the rocks in question of the two regions are almost identically the same, chemically and conditionally, and the history of the last five years shows that they act in exactly the same way in Panama, under complete or super-saturation, as they do in British Columbia, and from the same cause, that is, by the addition of sufficient water under proper conditions.

Previous to 1909 Alfred Noble had made experiments while in Panama on dry pieces of the "argillaceous sandstone" from borings on the Culebra cut, and he stated to me on March 2, 1909, that when they were put into a basin of water they in a short time completely dissolved and fell down in a sandy slime on the bottom, just as the rock did in British Columbia. And hence the present slides, the causes being identically the same.

These are the most important questions of all: What of the Gatun locks and the Gatun dam? On what possibilities do they rest?

The canal commission's reports, the geologists' reports, the borings, and the testimony of the engineers who made them show that part of the locks and the greater part, if not the whole, of the dam rests on this same "argillaceosu sandstone." John F. Wallace, at least, if not others, made tests of the borings of this material from the dam site, and they acted, when soaked in water, just as Mr. Noble's samples from Cluebra did.

Hence the same material and the same conditions exist today under the locks and under the dam as existed under the great land "slides" in British Columbia, and the same moving force is being applied; that is, the still water of Gatun lake.

EXPERIMENTERS MAKE WOOD

Produce Material Having the Resistance of Oak.

French experimenters at work in the city of Lyons have produced an artificial wood, according to the American consul at that place. The new product has been found after years of study and practical experiments, the most recent of which have given eminently satisfactory results. The process consists in transforming straw into a solid material having the resistance of oak. The straw, after being cut into small pieces, is reduced to a paste by boiling. Certain chemicals are then added. When the paste has been reduced to a homogeneous mass it is put into presses, and planks, beams, laths and moldings of all sizes are readily made. This new material can be sawed like natural wood. As a fuel it emits a bright flame and little smoke. It is further said to be adaptable to the manufacture of match stems.

Abe Martin

There's too many folks o' narrow means who imagine nothin' is too good fer 'em.

I don't think much of a dance where th' girl looks like she wuz bein' carried out o' a burnin' buildin'.

Daring Aviator Dies Naturally

Charles K. Hamilton, dare-devil birdman who broke into the aviation game under the tutelage of Charles J. Strobel in Toledo, died at his home in New York Thursday morning from natural causes.

Hamilton's career as a flyer is replete with miraculous escapes.

In Mexico City in 1900 Hamilton attempted a glide at the height of 2,000 feet. His machine broke and he tumbled to earth. He was not injured beyond several minor scratches. Again he fell in Pennsylvania when he struck a "wind hole" a distance of 1,500 feet. His nose was broken against a tree. Within a month he was making daily flights.

A fall of 600 feet on the coast in California dislocated an arm. The most serious fall was one of 300 feet in which Hamilton fractured a collar bone, shattered two ribs, broke a silver plate fitted into the arm on account of a previous dislocation, split the right kneecap, and dislocated both legs. Hamilton was not deterred by this near fatality and flew more than ever.

He established a niche in the history of aviation when he made a round trip from New York to Philadelphia without alighting. He was the first to accomplish this feat.

The physical characteristics of the former Toledoan belied his athletic endurance to sustain hardships and injury. He was frail. His weight was 107 pounds. Like the typical diamond hero who is the idol of thousands, Hamilton was a sphinx and often went about alone to escape the crowds.

OPOSSUM FARM IN THE SOUTH

North Carolina Man Finds a New Line of Endeavor.

An Asheville, N. C., correspondent of the New York Sun writes that Thomas Israel, of Henderson county, has started an opossum farm. The opossum has always been a favorite delicacy in the Southern states, fat specimens bringing 75 cents each.

Mr. Israel began with 100 animals and believes that the domesticated animals will attract the wild possums and thus increase his stock.

Ex-President Taft added to the popularity of opossum as a food when he approved it.

TO PLANT 60-REAR OLD CORN

Wisconsin Man Will Give It a Chance to Grow.

J. W. Pynch, of Ripon, Wis., has in his possession an ear of corn which he gathered in 1854. Mr. Pynch tells the Blade that he will plant the ear this year, having been told that it will grow. It will be an interesting test.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FORESTS

Three Trillion Feet of Lumber Still Available.

Experts in the Forest Service in the department of agriculture estimate that the lumber still available in the United States is about three trillion feet. We are cutting this timber at the rate of 100,000,000,000 feet annually, and nearly 75,000,000 cords of wood are wasted every year through ignorance or carelessness. The forest-products laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, is working hard to contrive means to save some of the enormous waste, and there is reason to believe that it will be decreased materially in the years to come. The national forests contain 165,000,000 acres. In some regions the timber cut will renew itself in 15 or 20 years.

United States May Own Oil Lands

Washington, Jan. 23.—As the result of an investigation disclosing the advantages of oil-equipped battleships, Secretaries Daniels and Lane, Chairman Padgett, of the house naval affairs committee, and others, have been conferring over a project for government ownership of oil lands and pipe lines for furnishing the navy with its own fuel.

Rear Admiral Griffin, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, has just filed with the house naval committee a statement outlining the project with recommendations. Meantime a hearing will be given at the interior department next Saturday night on a bill of Senator Gore proposing a pipe line from Oklahoma to the Gulf of Mexico for the use of the navy.

Details of the plan became known today. Becaues of the increased cost of oil, which naval officials say has gone up 50 per cent during the last year, "with the navy multiplying the consumption and the oil companies multiplying the price," plans are under way for making the navy independent of oil companies by reserving lands or acquiring them and by developing its own oil resources.

Besides oil lands in Oklahoma, officials here have considered federal government lands in California, though it is suggested that these might involve title litigation. Admiral Griffin suggested the Osage Lands in Oklahoma, adding that there is also undeveloped oil in Alaska.

The statement of Admiral Griffin is based on an investigation by Lieut. Commander Boyd, of the steam engineering bureau. It says that if the government should produce its own oil it could save the large pipe line transportation profit by building its own pipe lines. The saving compared with present conditions, would be from $1,000,000 upwards annually.

No Liquor Used by Rockefellers

"Fixing Life's Standards" was subject of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s discourse to the Bible class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. A large gathering of earnest men, mostly of middle age, many of whom had dropped into the church out of curiosity, listened with interest.

"The first suggestion I have for you this morning," said Mr. Rockefeller, "is with respect to the power of application. This means exercise of the will. Unless a man applies himself to a given duty and applies himself earnestly he cannot hope to succeed. Lots of men have abilities they know nothing whatever about. I have seen and known men of great mental powers who lacked the power of application because they had not been able to bring their wills into subjection. They wasted both time and opportunity.

"How many people do we meet on the street with absolutely no thought of responsibility? They are possessed of the idea that to be responsible they must have big jobs, great undertakings. They belong to the carefree class. Then there is the dabbler, who has this occupation now, another again. Such a man can never be of great value to the human race. Don't be a dabbler. Genuine success means simply doing the common things of life uncommonly well.

"Discover your gift, men, and when you know it use it! It's no excuse for us to say that we are men of small attainments, of little ability. You don't know what your gift is until you have tried hard to discover it. I can't carry your burdens, but I can help you and you me.

"This thought brings me to the use of money. It is true that a man of wealth has great responsibilities. But the mere possession of wealth cannot make any man or woman happy. There is a certain ease of mind to be derived from realizing the proper use of money, and this applies to men of moderate means as well as to men of great wealth. In fact, the smaller a man's means the greater is his responsibility as to the use of it.

"I have no objection to a man drinking moderately, but I hold that total abstinence from alcoholics will make a man worth while.

"Men, I have never drunk a drop of intoxicating liquor in my life; neither did my father nor his father before him. I am glad to note that social drinking seems to be decreasing. But drinking generally seems to be increasing in spite of the fact that in some states there is prohibition. Prohibition, it seems, does not prohibit.

"It's not true that youth must sow wild oats. The idea of personal purity ought to be as binding upon man as upon woman. When you tell the loveliest girl on earth that you want her for a wife, you know that she is purity itself. Do you ever stop to think of yourself in that respect? A man who really loves a girl ought to be proud to bring her a mind and body uncontaminated. Let men practice the lesson of personal purity in their own lives and the death warrant of the social evil is signed."

A LONG OVERLAND MAIL TRIP

Employes of Hudson Bay Company on a Cold Hike.

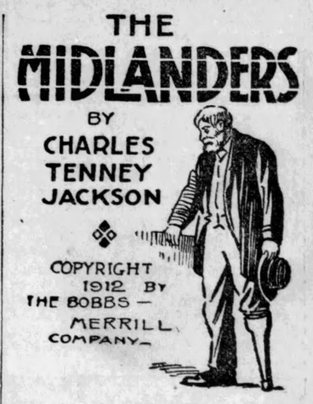
The longest overland mail trip in the world is that which four employes of the Hudson Bay Company are now making. With two dog teams, each of which drew 300 pounds' weight of mail and provisions, they left Edmonton, in Alberta, western Canada, early in December, for Fort McPherson, on the Arctic ocean, near the Alaska boundary. It is hoped that they will reach their destination, 2,000 miles away, by the end of February. In the mail they carry is a packet for Mr. Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, to be delivered at Herschel Island.

Would Save Old Ballads in U. S.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Convinced that many of the English and Scotch ballads of olden times which still survive in the United States are threatened with extinction unless steps are at once taken to recover them the Federal Bureau of Education announced today that it has instituted a nation-wide search for versions of these old ballads. Prof. C. Alphonso Smith, of the University of Virginia, a prominent folk-lore investigator, has been commissioned to conduct the search. It is planned also to ask teachers and others to co-operate with a view to starting a ballad collection for each state so that state folk-lore societies may be encouraged to aid in the work.

"If our American versions are not collected immediately, they can never be collected at all," Prof. Smith asserted today. "Many influences are tending to obliterate them. Catchy but empty songs not worthy of comparing them, the decadence of communal singing, the growing diversity of interests, the appeal to what is dicisive and separate in our national life, the presence of the artificial and self-conscious in modern writing are depriving our homes and school rooms of a kind of literature, which, for community feeling, for vigor of narrative, for vividness of portraiture, and for utter simplicity of style and content, is not surpassed in the whole history of English or American song."

Among the ballads for which survivals are sought are: Robin Hood, The Beggar-Laddie, Bonny Barbara Allan, The Crafty Farmer, Durham Field, The Earl of Mar's Daughter, Fair Annie, Johnnie Armstrong's Last Goodnight, Ladie Isabel and The Elf Knight, Child Maurice, The Lass of Roch Royal, The Mermaid, Rob Roy, The Three Ravens, Trooper and Maid, and the Wife of Usher's Well.



CHAPTER XIX.

The Way of His Caste.

The day after the autumn primaries state politics was conscious of a distinct shock. The "Insurgent" governor had triumphed again, but that was expected. But what at once was the sensation, attracting even national attention, was the defeat of James S. Hall, chairman of the most powerful committee in congress, confidant of the President—beaten in his home constituency, the sober, cautious counties of the Iowa Reserve by an obscure country editor!

The press buzzed with explanations. It marked the temper of the rural west; it meant the downfall of traditional control; it was revolutionary, demagogic. Curran was a socialist, anarchist, freethinker, what not! Nobody knew exactly. Down in his home county folk said: "Well, we always did sort of like Wiley Curran out our way." In other precincts of the district they said: "That editor put up a slashing fight—he come over here and gave us facts!"

Anyhow, Curran was the regular party nominee. In Rome the best people could not have been more indignant if one of the billiard-hall idlers had gone into the First National Bank and deliberately kicked Cal Rice on the shine. It was rumored that Thaddeus Tanner, county chairman, who had complacently promised his bailiwick against the governor's league, was enraged beyond reason. He swore he would support Curran; the old line men would vote for the Democratic candidate, whoever that spindling county organization put up, even if it was a yellow dog.

The county talked so much of Curran's spectacular victory that it forgot the local ticket. But all the old line county officers were nominated—a Tanner slate clean. Young Mr. Van Hart, nominated without opposition, was the only new face to be in the Rome courthouse. Every one approved of young Mr. Van Hart, a quiet, reserved, altogether likable chap—he would have no oponent from the other party camp.

The Honorable Thaddeus Tanner met young Mr. Van Hart the day after the primary.

"Well, young man, what the devil did you mean by allowing this crazy anarchist to beat your father's old friend for congress?"

"I had nothing to do with Mr. Hall's fight, Mr. Tanner."

The county boss barred his yellow teeth and snorted. "That's what they all say. It's these young fellers did it—fellers like them cow college students whom Jake Vance and Purcell sent into every district to work for Curran. And these damned labor people over in Earlville—but I noticed they all voted for you, Harlan; this McBride, hey?—and his cattle!"

"Conditions are changing."

The boss eyed his nominee with a shrewd doubt. Young man, did your father ever talk much to you?"

"Father has no use for politics. He'd hardly presume to influence me."

Thad snorted again. These Van Harts adways did irritate him with their ideas of the proper thing. Still they were useful, because their ideas of the proper thing did not allow them to oppose him either.

"Well, Harlan, I hope you understand you didn't even have to make a fight. People knew your dad—and they could just figure on you. It's a good thing you're our man."

Mr. Van Hart smiled impersonally. "I am not your man."

The county boss stared at him. Then he bit the end off a cigar. Then he spat on the sidewalk against the ordinances made and provided. "Well, I'm a son-of-a-gun!" he murmured. "Curious I never stopped to talk with you before!" Then he rubbed his gold headed cane against Harlan's sleeve.

"Young man, you're mighty young—you'll get over this."

But the Honorable Thaddeus Tanner sidled into Judge Van Hart's chambers, after court that day, and had a talk of a number of things, but mostly of Harlan and what a brilliant career he had opened for Harlan. And the next day the Earlville Mercury-Journal—controlled through the stock which Cal Rice's wife owned in it—came out with a fulsome forecast of young Mr. Van Hart's career.

Harlan met Arne Vance reading that column to his sister when he left the office that night. The farmer-student fixed his black eyes on the nominee. "Trying to rope and brand you' eh? See here—Mike McBride and I supposed we had something to do with your big vote."

Harlan smiled. "I think so, Arne. You surely put Wiley over!"

Arne grimaced, nodding his head toward Janet. "I know," continued Harlan. "Every one says she did it!" He

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

ORIGIN OF 'THE BLOODY SHIRT'

The origin of this phrase, says the Baltimore Sun, was given by Roscoe Conkling in a speech made in New York, September 17, 1880. Referring to the bloody shirt, he said: "It is a relief to remember that this phrase, with the thing it means, is no invention of our politics. It dates back to Scotland, three centuries. After a massacre at Glenfruin, not so savage as that which has stained our annals, 220 widows rode on white palfreys to Stirling Tower bearing each on a spear her husband's bloody shirt. The appeal waked Scotland's slumbering sword, and outlawry and the block made the name of Glenfruin terrible to the victorious Clan Alpine even to the third and fourth generations."

Peculiar After Effects of Grip This Year.

Leaves Kidneys In Weakened Condition.

Doctors in all parts of the country have been kept busy with the epidemic of grip which has visited so many homes. The symptoms of grip this year are often very distressing and leave the system in a run down condition, particularly the kidneys which seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles, which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to dangerous kidney troubles. Druggists report a large sale on Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which so many people say soon heals and strengthens the kidneys after an attack of grip. Swamp-Root is a great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who try it. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., offer to send a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root, on receipt of ten cents, to every sufferer who requests it. A trial will convince any one who may be in need of it. Regular size bottles 50 cts. and $1.00. For sale at all druggists. Be sure to mention this paper.

The Midlanders

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

put out his hand to Janet in the buggy. She appeared tired and distrait. "It has been a strain, hasn't it? But Wiley—it will be the making of him, Janet."

She smiled a rare gratefulness. "He can't fail of election now. Only"—she paused and Harlan lifted his serious eyes to hers, "I have a sort of a feeling, Harlan, he—he'll do some of the erratic audacious things that have always wrecked him!"

"Like taking up the cause of these pocket squatters whom the county is going to evict for the new creek dam—Lindstrom—" muttered Arne. "Did you see the News? He's already pleading some right of theirs."

Janet looked away. "Well, I hope—I trust—but it's like Wiley!" Then she smiled upon them. "Well, I am tired out. I'm going away."

"Away?" Harlan's tone lifted. "To rest?"

"To work. I feel as if—well, my work was done here, Harlan. And I have chances. To speak, to write—well, for all the fine things we used to discuss in the old News office, you remember. The child-labor laws—the women's movement—my old ambitions, Harlan."

He nodded sympathetically. Then muttered: "But your place here—it's hard to fill, Janet. The school system you've made a model for the state!" Then he was silent. Janet was thinking of the long years' fight. And the best people had not been with her until of late. She was too practical, too busily efficient, to be about the Shakespeare Club teas at Mrs. Van Hart's. Harlan sharply differentiated her from the tabby affairs of High street.

He told his mother that night that Janet Vance would resign her next term and go east. The lady elevated her brows wisely. The teas had heard something of the kind. "I suppose that will end the affair between her and Mr. Curran."

"The affair" was a matter of years' gossip. Harlan said nothing; he had never, after a man's fashion, bothered his head about it.

"I imagine it's true, then, that that Lindstrom girl has come between them."

He looked attentively at her with a trace of suspicion of her subtlety. Aurelie's name had never been mentioned between them except in the lady's amiable satire on her "career." But that was common to the town. And Harlan never looked upon Aurelie's appeal to the erratic romanticism in Mr. Curran in that light. It seemed preposterous. Mrs. Van Hart went on with the cool impersonality, humanized by her sense of amusement, with which she looked on the affairs of her neighbors, even the ladies bemused in the Shakespeare afternoons: "I think it would be quite fit. Those two—Mr. Curran in congress!—and imagine a person who goes along High street whistling to all the dogs on his way to the postoffice, in his shirt-sleeves, in James Hall's seat!"

Harlan looked at her in imperturbable silence. The judge smoked his dinner cigar with his deprecating assent.

"His nomination, my dear, is more than amusing. He—and all the rabble of demagogism—take it as an indorsement by the people of the rant that is subverting our political theory. Our public men, our financiers, persistently yelped at by Curran's sheet, and our sober constituency applaud!" He looked mildly over his glasses. "My boy, I wish you had stayed out of it all!"

"I do not!" The mother was incisive. "It is time he was in the battle. It is the parting of the ways, and there is enough common sense in the county to make Harlan's career. It is the day of the young men."

To Be Continued.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to know what is wrong with my goosebery bushes; they bloom every year but do not bear. Can anyone tell me the trouble?—B., Crowson, Tenn.

Will some reader please answer the following questions? When is the best time to cut and work up green timber for fence posts and other purposes in order to make them last as long as possible? When is the best time to sow grass seed and what breed of goats are most profitable?—B., Greenwood, W. Va.

Manures and Fertilizers.

"Manures' have come largely to mean the products of the barnyard, while "fertilizers" are generally meant the fertilizing materials sold commercially. Using the terms in the senses indicated, some of the best scientists are advising the combining of the two as giving the best results.

Barnyard manure carries an immense quantity of organic material which goes to increase the humus of the soil. Commercial fertilizers, on the other hand, contain plant food in a very concentrated form, and in some of the brands sold the plant food is more quickly available than it is in the barnyard manure, which must rot before it can be used by plants.

The combining of these two kinds of fertilizers should be followed wherever and whenever it can be done advantageously. One will help the other.

Liming Soil.

Lime is coming to be regarded as one of the great factors in agricultural sucess. Lime is not a plant food primarily, though it is taken up into the body of plants to some extent. Its value lies principally in neutralizing certain acids in the soil, which acids have rendered the soil unsuitable for the existence in it of certain organisms that are a help in plant growth.

William P. Brooks, director of the Massachusetts experiment station, gives some of the reasons for liming, as follows:

"1. Free acid if present is neutralized.

"2. Some of the less soluble potash compounds of the soil are rendered available. Liming will not permanently take the place of potash manuring, for it will be understood that it adds no potash to the soil. It simply makes it possible to draw upon the stock found in the soil more rapidly, and this, if persisted in without application of potash, will ultimately result in the exhaustion of this element.

"3. Phosphate fertilizers are often rendered more effective. This seems to be especially true of the less soluble materials, such as fine ground rock phosphates. An application of lime appears also to increase the availability of the comparatively inert phosphates of the soil itself.

"4.—Organic matter decomposes more rapidly and the plant food it contains becomes more promptly available. This action is most important in its relation to nitrogen, and it is especially valuable in heavy soils, in which organic matter naturally decays slowly. Its effect is also often important after turning under a green crop. On the other hand, rapid decomposition of the organic matter, naturally present on such soils in only small amount, may prove harmful to the lighter soils.

"5. Ammonia and its compounds change into nitric acid more quickly. In other words, ammonia nitrogen becomes more promptly available, as nitric acid when combined with bases which form nitrates is the most promptly available nitrogen compound for most crops. Sulphate of ammonia, when used as a fertilizer, gives poor results in many of our soils unless these are first heavily limed.

"6. Lime mellows heavy and clayey soils. It does this because it flocculates the clay particles, thus making the soil more friable and permeable. Both drainage and capillary action are, therefore, improved and the soil is less likely to become overcompact and to form crusts and to crack. The maintenance of good tilth, is, therefore, more easy.

"7. A moderate application of lime, especially if used in connection with green manuring, or an application of any organic manure, will increase the capacity of the lighter soils to retain moisture.

"8. Heavy applications of lime in practically all locations in the state, as far as tested, appear to be absolutely necessary for success with alfalfa.

9". The presence of lime in the soil is highly unfavorable to the parasitic organisms which are the cause of certain diseases. Most important among such diseases are clubfoot of cabbages and cauliflower and finger-and-toe of turnips and beets. If the soil is badly infested lime may not prove a complete prevention, but the free use of lime without doubt decreases the tendency to these diseases."

LIVE STOCK

Stockers vs Feeder.

Stockers are much easier to purchase than feeders, because the latter are more in demand.

Not only can stockers be purchased more cheaply than feeders, but they can be kept very cheaply until ready for the feed lot. The stockers are given nothing during the winter except the waste left by the feeders, and two bushels of corn daily to keep them in condition. If the feeding period is estimated at 160 days, only 320 bushels of corn are needed to supplement the waste. As far as the cost of pasturing is concerned, it has been estimated that when rent is placed at $4 an acre, it will not cost more than $10 to pasture a stocker from the middle of May until the beginning of December. It is doubtful if a more economical method of wintering and summering a carload of stockers could be devised.

Great care should be exercised in the purchase of stockers to obtain animals of a profitable type. Steers which are short in the legs, deep in the body, and which possess good frames and wide, short heads are desirable.

The Sheep Outlook.

Owners of well-bred sheep and lambs may count on coming out well ahead financially this season, provided their holdings were purchased right and are finished as they should be. Making a suitable selection of feeders at the proper time is an important part of the business, as every old-timer in the industry well knows, and after that the two things that are the most important, providing the flock is to be wintered, is to furnish suitable shed room and sufficient feed.

It is not really essential that the sheepman should make a personal visit to the market for the purpose of buying good feeder lambs or sheep, although many prefer to do so, for it is an easy matter to get in touch with a first-class live stock commission firm that will make just such a selection as is requested, saving in many instances much money to the country buyer.

Many farmers in Iowa and other states make a practice of autumn feeding, many of them placing the flocks in corn fields and letting the lambs harvest the corn with no trouble or additional cost to owners, and in the San Luis Valley of Colorado, famous for its large sheep and lamb feeding operations, it is the prevailing practice for sheepmen to place their flocks in pea fields, the harvesting process being identical with that of converting corn into mutton in the state of Iowa. But where flocks are wintered it is absolutely essential in this section of the country to furnish ample shed room, and those not equipped in this way always find winter feeding a matter of great difficulty. The bad winter storms and bitter cold weather render the fattening process one of much difficulty, and it is the regular thing to witness large shipments to market of warmed-up lambs and sheep from such districts. Of course, slaughterers are unwilling to pay high prices for live muttons that lack fat, and at a time when so many families are becoming mutton eaters it is bad policy to market thin flocks.

As everybody knows by this time, popular taste runs unmistakably strong on the fat class of lambs and yearlings, with lambs much preferred to yearlings, and at the present time buyers are discriminating strongly on flocks of either that average in weight much more than 85 pounds per head. Wethers are always much more salable than ewes as a matter of course, but ewes that are fat and not too aged are very fair sellers. The best young breeding ewes are being retained as a rule, and this is the part of wisdom, as the country needs more superior flocks of lambs to meet the growing demand. In some parts of the country farmers are going more or less extensively into breeding sheep for the market, usually on a rather small scale at first, but many more farmers might take up the business profitably, with but small cost, providing there are no dogs in the neighborhood. Unquestionably, the dog obstacle in a great many farming districts is one that is ruinous to the sheep industry.

THE DAIRY

Buckwheat Flour for Cows.

Buckwheat grain, or buckwheat meal that is, the whole buckwheat ground, contains 8.1 per cent protein; buckwheat flour contains 5.9 per cent; buckwheat bran 5.9 per cent; buckwheat feed, which is all of the buckwheat with the exception of the flour—that is, the middlings, the bran and the hull together—15.6 per cent; buckwheat hulls, 1.2 per cent protein. The biggest share of the hulls is indigestible, being crude fiber. From this analysis one can readily see that a grain ration consisting of corn and oats and buckwheat flour equal parts would not balance a ration of silage, clover hay, and corn fodder. Buckwheat flour isn't as rich in protein as either the corn or the oats, and you would have to feed a liberal quantity of oil meal or cottonseed meal or gluten feed to make this grain ration sufficiently rich in protein to balance up your roughage.—Michigan Farmer.

Too Many Poor Cows.

If there is one great fact that is impressing itself on thinking dairymen it is that there are too many poor cows. A few years ago it was said that one-fourth of all the cows in the country did not pay for their board and care.

It is to be hoped that the proportion of good cows is growing greater and that the proportion of poor cows is growing less. There are indications that this is the fact.

But it is doubtless true that the great mass of our farmers are but slowly waking up to the fact that they are keeping animals that are of no earthly value, unless they are sent to the butcher.

The good cow is a mortgage lifter, but the poor cow is a mortgage maker. Every herd in the nation should be subjected to the Babcock test and to the test of the scales that weigh the milk. Test associations should be formed in every locality where there are cows being kept for dairy purposes.

Germless Milk.

In the udder of healthy cow the milk is germless, except that a minute quantity of milk in the milk duct of the teat contains germs. Germs from the air have worked their way into the entrance to this duct and have begun to multiply. Hence the milker that desires to get germless milk milks the first streams of milk into some other vessel than that in which he is to put the bulk of the milk. This is done to wash out the orifice of the teats.

The Separator in Winter.

The cream separator will give just as good results in winter as in summer if extra care is used in handling it. The oil supply must be closely watched. Cold causes the oil to thicken, so the oil feed must be opened to let it pass, or it will run too slowly, and the parts that run at such high speed will be damaged by friction.

Be sure to flush the separator with warm water before pouring the milk into the tank. This raises the temperature of the metal parts, insuring a free motion and clear skimming, makes the machine run easier and reduces wear and tear.

Do not let the milk cool before separating. It does this very quickly in winter. The separator may get the cream from chilled milk, but it won't get as much as it would if immediately separated. It is hard on the separator and the milk is not as good to feed. Separate the milk at once after flushing and you will get good results.

THE ORCHARD

Spring Work.

Just as soon as spring opens if the orchard is in sod or pasture the manure and top soil should be turned under thus loosening up that hide-bound condition. It is not best to do this when it is wet, but the earlier the soil can be gotten into condition the better. There will be no damage done if a few roots are broken; a little root pruning is an advantage to the old orchard, but it is not to the young one. The soil should be cultivated until July and then a cover crop grown. Just after the leaf buds in the spring and before the blossome buds open, the old orchard should be given a good spraying with the regular Bordeaux mixture and Paris green; another one just after the blossome drop, and a third in about two weeks, to be followed by two more some time later if troubled with the codling moth which is almost sure to be the case in an old orchard. With all this work one should not be disappointed if he does not receive any returns from the orchard the following season for it may take some time for it to overcome the effect of the years of neglect and exhaustion, and it must be remembered that two seasons are concerned in a fruit crop, especially an apple crop.

Greek Currants.

The Greek of Zante currant has been produced on a very large scale for centuries. They are the seedless variety of a peculiar dwarf grapevine, producing a small black grape or currant, of a peculiar flavor; it is the most important crop in Greece, as it forms nearly one-half of the total exports. The vineyards cover 150,000 acres, and produce the enormous total of from 300,000,000 pounds to 370,000,000 pounds in a favorable season, or far more than double the size of an average California raisin crop. Owing to low prices, which did not cover the cost of production, "The Privileged Company for the Protection of Currant Growers and Traders" was established by royal decree in 1905, with a capital of $4,000,000. The company guarantees three fixed prices, according to the grades, and buys at these figures at the end of the season (June 15 to July 31) any currants not absorbed by the regular trade. During the season of 1912 no dried currants were offered to the Privileged company, as the market prices had been higher than the convention limits. Besides the Privileged company there is a Greek wine and spirit company which buys a large quantity of the fruit for wine making.

In an endeavor to put a check on over-production the Greek government in 1911 made a loan of $3,860,000 to the Privileged company to reimburse growers for uprooting their vines, as it is intended to destroy enough vines to reduce the crop 25 per cent. Owing to better prices the progress of uprooting the vines during 1912 was not very rapid, amounting to only about 1,900 acres, the total compensation paid to the growers being about $150,000, equal to an average of a little less than $80 an acre.—California State Board of Agriculture Report.

THE GARDEN

Wild and Tame Celery.

Celery is one of the most recent of plants to be brought into cultivation. It is a native of England and grows there both wild and tame. It is also found in a wild state in the southern part of the United States, but is not eaten by people. It is reported to contain in its wild state, as growing there, a poison which makes it safe only for wild fowl.

That the wild celery should be poisonous here and not so in England may seem to be a remarkable fact, but we have the same phenomenon appearing in some other plants, notably certain mushrooms.

The cultivation of celery has gradually assumed large proportions, but only in comparatively recent years. It required a great many experiments to find out the best soils and the best methods for its growth.

Formerly it was supposed that it could be grown successfully only on black muddy soils that had been well drained. Now it is recognized that any rich loam is suited to it. It is therefore now being grown on many farms that were previously supposed to be not adapted to it.

Forcing Asparagus.

The French practice two methods of "producing asparagus in four or five weeks;" in other words, of forcing asparagus. When the asparagus is produced during the early winter season or during mid-winter, it is customary to dig up the roots early in the fall and store large three-year-old roots. Frames are then placed over piles of fresh horse manure that are about two feet deep and the roots are packed closely right on the manure. They are then covered with just enough soil to cover the roots. In America we force asparagus in a similar manner, except that we place more or less soil over the manure on which the roots are set. The French method is the best in so far as the roots force quicker.

When it is desirable to force asparagus in early spring, the plants are not removed from the field, but trenches are dug between the rows of roots in the field and filled with hot fermented manure. Manure is also spread over the tops of the plants. The heat generated causes an early growth of the roots. Sometimes barrels are placed over individual plants or clumps of plants, and manure is piled up all around the barrel. This also forces the plant into early growth. In the United States asparagus is usually forced in the green house, but today, with the increased production of early vegetable crops in the southern states and California, this line of vegetable forcing has not proven as profitable.—C. P. Halligan, in Michigan Farmer.

Growing Rhubarb Indoors.

Rhubarb is one of the easiest of all vegetables to force, as it requires little or no light but simply a steady temperature that is above freezing, and a moderate amount of room. Large, strong plants may be removed from the garden with all the soil adhering and packed close together in a bin or box in any convenient place in the cellar. Only a moderate amount of moisture should be provided or there will be danger of the roots rotting. They will afford a considerable amount of fresh stalks for a month or more. After a time they will, of course, be worthless for any purpose after such treatment.

By packing away your garden roots in boxes or barrels in dry sand they will keep a great deal better than when standing openly exposed to the air of a dry, warm cellar. Would it not be possible for you to partition off a space in your cellar, connect with an outdoor window so that you could keep the air down within five or six degrees of the freezing point? This would be a great improvement in keeping almost all the products of the garden and orchard for family use through the winter.

The best of all places for keeping such things is an outdoor cellar, which in these days of cheap concrete can usually be provided at a very moderate expense.

POULTRY

Water in Winter.

There is no doubt that any poultry raiser can construct an arrangement that will keep water from freezing in the poultry-house in winter. Perhaps many a man has done this. We all know the secret of the hay stove, in which water or anything else may be kept hot for 12 hours or more. It is only necessary to apply this to the watering dishes of the fowls. It requires the surrounding of the water with hay, bran or sawdust, leaving exposed only a small surface. The smaller this exposed surface the more slowly will the heat pass off from it. Then, if the water is supplied as hot as the fowls can drink, it should not cool enough to freeze in 24 hours of ordinary winter weather.

Feeding Experiments.

As a result of feeding experiments conducted at the Missouri station it was found that whole grain does not fatten chickens; that it is cheaper to feed the grain finely ground; and that the best grain can be had by feeding birds finely-ground feeds when confined in crates. In feeding experiments with three different fattening rations composed of various amounts of corn meal, the gains made were in proportion to the amount of corn in the ration. The best returns resulted from a ration consisting of 24 parts white bolted corn meal, six parts low grade flour, and one part each of oatmeal, pea meal, buckwheat middlings, and wheat middlings. The flesh of the birds fed on this ration was creamy white in color, the fat was distributed over the body, and the entrails were encased with fat.

The Egg Eating Habit.

This is an expensive and annoying vice that is very difficult to cure once it is firmly established in a flock. The first thing to be done when you find your hens eating eggs is to make all the nests dark as possible, with simply enough room to enable the hen to enter and leave the nest. This will often be all that is necessary. Eggs lying about where hens may find them should be gathered as soon as laid.

Fill several eggs with cayenne pepper, or other harmless obnoxious ingredients, and leave them lying where the hens may get at them. This will tend to discourage the vice. Quite often this habit is formed from leaving frozen eggs about where the hens may get at them. Finding these to be palatable they soon learn to break good eggs.

Sometimes hens form the habit of eating eggs when in the need of lime or animal food. Feed beef scrap, animal or blood meal and keep the eggs out of their sight for a time, and they will soon forget the habit. Sometimes in large flocks there will be an offending hen who lays her eggs while on the roost or from the edge of the nest boxes, and in falling to the floor the egg is broken and the fowls eat it. If this happens in your flock, remove the hen from her mates for a week till she forgets the habit of thus carelessly disposing of her eggs. Very seldom does a flock eat eggs if no broken ones are allowed to lie about.

TRAPPING

Handling Furs.

There are certain rules that must be closely followed in removing the skin from an anima, else it will be graded down when it finally reaches the market.

The skins from most of our small fur-bearing animals, such as the fox, mink, skunk, civit cat, opossum and muskrat, should be "cased;" the larger furs, such as raccoon and otter being "open."

In removing a "cased" fur, split the animal's hind legs from the inside, up to the vent or roots of the tail; peel the hide back over the carcass, and remove it without further cutting.

The "open" fur is secured by proceeding as with the "cased" hide till the hind legs are split, when the belly is split to the fore legs, down each fore leg and on up the throat of the animal, the skin then being removed.

Never remove a skin from an animal's body while it is wet or muddy, but first allow it to dry thoroughly. If it is not perfectly dry and clean when taken off, it will not cure properly, thus lowering its value considerably. Any rents or slits made in a skin in removing it, should be sewn up with fine thread.

The stretching of a fur is of great importance, and while size is one of the objects, it is far from being all.

A good rule to follow, is, to stretch a fur as nearly as possible the same shape as the body of the animal from which the fur was taken. The stretched fur will, of course, stretch larger than the animal, but the proportions should be the same.

We draw the fur over the board, tack it temporarily, take an old, dull knife or some like instrument, and scrape all meat and fat from the flesh-side of the fur. Do not scrape too closely, or the roots of the hair will be broken and the fur will slip out.

After removing the meat and fat, the skin is loosened from the board and re-stretched, which gives the maximum size. It should be securely tacked to the stretching board by two tacks in each leg and a couple or three around the tail. "Open" furs, however, are stretched as nearly square as possible, being tacked to the north side of some building, flesh side out.

Do not stretch furs too tightly on the boards, else they will prove so difficult of removing that they will be torn in the operation. Neither should one try to stretch the fur tightly on the boards for the reason that, the skin being drawn so tight, the fur will appear thin on the pelt, and thus not command a first-class price. Furs should always be stretched immediately after being removed from the carcass.

Never salt a fur to give it the clear white color of a "prime" fur, as the traces of salt are impossible to remove till a fur-buyer cannot tell it, which means a big cut in the price he will offer for such a fur.

Furs never should be hung in a damp place, piled upon each other, nor placed where the sun or rain will strike them. They should be hung where they will keep dry and get the full benefit of ample ventilation. When they feel stiff and have a crackling sound in handling, they may be removed from the boards, but should still be kept hanging up, not piled together to heat and discolor. We usually leave them on the boards till sold, as they hold their shape better than if removed.

Unless one has a friend in these cities to whom he can entrust his furs in selling to commission houses, or can ship to one highly recommended by parties of known responsibility, the best plan is to handle his furs correctly, and in an attractive manner; then insist on his local buyer paying a good, stiff price for them.—M. Coverdell in Star Farmer.

FRIENDLY TIP

Restored Hope and Confidence.

After several years of indigestion and its attendant evil influence on the mind, it is not very surprising that one finally loses faith in things generally.

A N. Y. woman writes an interesting letter. She says:

"Three years ago I suffered from an attack of peritonitis which left me in a most miserable condition. For over two years I suffered from nervousness, weak heart, shortness of breath, could not sleep, etc.

"My appetite was ravenous but I felt starved all the time. I had plenty of food but it did not nourish me because of intestinal indigestion. Medical treatment did not seem to help. I got discouraged, stopped medicine and did not care much whether I lived or died.

"One day a friend asked me why I didn't try Grape-Nuts food, stop drinking coffee and use Postum. I had lost faith in everything, but to please my friend I began to use both and soon became very fond of them.

"It wasn't long before I got some strength, felt a decided change in my system, hope sprang up in my heart and slowly but surely I got better. I could sleep very well, the constant craving for food ceased and I have better health now than before the attack of peritonitis.

"My husband and I are still using Grape-Nuts and Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

BIG LAND OPENING!

76,000 Acres of Choice Fruit and Agricultural Lands Thrown Open--Most Wonderful Opportunity for Those Who Are "Land Hungry" Ever Known In the History of Land Openings--A Proposition that Will Probably Never Again Be Equaled!

ACT NOW—No Chance For You to Lose—Registrations Accepted BY MAIL

If you are **Eligible** according to the **Classifications given below** and if you are weary of the drudgery and toil of a small wage or salary or from renting someone else's land, with the cost of living soaring skyward or if from any cause you have failed to realize the freedom and independence you have longed for—**why don't you send in your Registration for this great Land Opening NOW? You have everything that makes life worth living to GAIN, you can't possibly lose.**

LISTEN! Down in the Missouri Ozarks, about 4 hours' ride by rail southwest of St. Louis (the fourth city in size and importance in the United States) there's a tract of 76,000 Acres of Fine Agricultural and Fruit Land that has been **thrown open.** It's all high land—1,000 feet above sea level—not an acre of swamp land in the entire tract. Right in the Missouri Ozark Fruit Belt. Finest kind of soil too—mainly a rich, sandy loam, varying from deep black to coffee color. It is a soil remarkably adapted to the production of the very finest fruit, both in quality and color. Besides growing many kinds of timber in abundance, adjacent lands are now growing as high as 75 bushels of corn per acre, fine wheat, oats, alfalfa and all other staple crops. The climate is most healthful and invigorating—typhoid malaria and ague are practically unknown, and there is an abundance of **exceptionally fine** spring water, and besides—wells sunk to a depth of from 20 to 100 feet find an unfailing supply of pure water. Ponds and cisterns are easily made and an ample annual rainfall of 42 inches keeps them filled.

Why Has Development Been Delayed?

A natural question—the reason is also a natural one—**Previous Lack of Railroad Transportation.** We NOW have a railroad—The Missouri Southern Railroad—runs right through the 76,000 Acres and about 70% of same lies from adjoining to within 3½ miles of the Railroad. So now the next step is to get the people. No doubt you remember when a few years ago the Northern Pacific (from a portion of their extensive holdings) gave away one 160 Acre Tract out of every 640 Acres, as an inducement to settle up the country. Railroads on account of having a money-making effect under consideration in view can easily do what private companies cannot afford to do, therefore, to accomplish our purpose, a portion of our Extensive Holdings is being included in this most remarkable, unusual and liberal Land Opening the like of which we feel quite positive will never again be equaled in the HISTORY OF THIS COUNTRY the disposing of which will, of course very naturally increase the value of the remaining Acreage to many times what it would have been worth without this Opening and the Settlers Then, BESIDES there is our NEW Townsite of FRUIT CITY which we have recently "Laid Out" located on the Missouri Southern Railroad adjoining the big 8,000 Acre Orchard. There will be 5,000 Business and Residence Lots in Fruit City, but NONE of the Lots will be included in this Opening. Fruit City has a great future. There is no doubt in our minds at all but what it will reach the 5,000 mark in less than twenty four months after the Opening.

A FULL BLOCK upon which to erect the Court House will be set aside; and since five-sixths of the people NOW in the County live along the railroad, we should experience but very little difficulty, if any, in moving the County Seat to Fruit City when the time comes to vote, as the County Seat is at present located at a little inland village eight miles from the railroad with a population of 300. Well then, what does all this mean to Fruit City? It should mean a thriving, prosperous and substantial City of several thousand within a very short time after the Opening and at least a HALF MILLION DOLLARS NET to our Association from the Sale of the 5,000 Lots. Not a LOT will be offered for Sale in this anticipated future Metropolis until ON and AFTER the OPENING DAY.

"These" Circumstances Make Possible "Your" Opportunity

This 76,000 Acre Tract is to be divided into 5,000 Farms as follows: 3,600, 10-Acre Farms; 1,200, 20-Acre Farms; 100, 40-Acre Farms; 50, 80-Acre Farms; and 50, 160-Acre Farms. It does not follow, however, that the first 5,000 Registrants will secure the 5,000 Farms This Opening will be conducted in a manner somewhat unlike the method which has prevailed at Government Land Openings, the important difference being as follows: When the Government conducts a Land Opening, the NAME of each Registrant (regardless of the NUMBER of Registrants) is included in the Opening, consequently there are always considerably more Registrants than there are Farms to be distributed. To guard against disappointments of this nature, we have made the following provisions: The Opening will include, besides the 5,000 separate Farms, a 8,000-Acre Orchard, consisting of 2,500 Acres of Apples, 500 Acres of Peaches and 200 Acres of Grapes. Now being Developed, Improved and Equipped, at an expense of about Four Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. It will be one of the largest, and most highly developed and finest equipped Orchards in the world. It is being equipped with 40 Tenement Houses; 1 Winery, including all necessary Presses, Tuns, Cellars and Buildings; 1 Complete Vinegar Plant, including all up-to-date Equipment; Electrical and other wise; 1 Complete Cider Mill Plant, including Storage Tanks and all up-to-date Equipment, Electrical and otherwise; 1 Complete Canning Factory and Buildings, including all up-to-date Equipment, Electrical and otherwise; 2 Evaporating Houses; 2 Fruit Packing Sheds; 40 Fruit Spraying Outfits; 1 Large Cold Storage Plant; 1 Large Cool Storage Warehouse; 1 Large Hotel; 5 Large Barns; 100 Head of Mules and Harness; 50 Farm Wagons; 50 Turning Plows; 50 Cultivators; 50 Double Shovels; 50 No. "A" Harrows and a number of Sprouting Hooks, Pruning Knives, Saws, Axes and a lot of other miscellaneous Equipment sufficient to thoroughly equip an Orchard of this magnitude.

Now every person whose **Registration** is **accepted** for this Land Opening will secure either a Farm or 100 Shares of Orchard Stock, but no Registration will be accepted unless the Registrant pays the small Registration Fee of $15, this entitles him to one Contract and a Full-Paid-Up Certificate and he will be sure to receive at the Opening (without having to pay us any more than the $15) one of the 5,000 Tracts of Land or 100 Shares of Stock in the 8,000-Acre Orchard.

Remember, that the Abstracts are held in Trust by the OLD COLONY TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, of Chicago, Ill., and that they CERTIFY every Full-Paid-Up Certificate that goes out to each Registrant. The Deed and Abstracts will be turned over by the BANK on Day of Opening and will show the 76,000 Acres FREE of ALL incumbrances.

You will be given a Warranty Deed and Abstract to the Land, which means that you will be the sole and undisputed possessor of that particular Tract of Land. No additional cost will be made for the preparation of Deed and Abstract. Moreover, while we are very anxious to have everyone who gets a Farm move on to it, you are under no obligations to do so. You don't have to live on it, improve it, or do anything with it unless you want to. If you get 100 Shares of Orchard Stock there will be no further assessments, because the Stock is Fully Paid and Non-Assessable. You will simply own 100 Shares of Stock in what promises to be the most complete, best equipped and biggest paying Fruit and Orchard Enterprise this country has ever seen. However, each Unit included in the Opening will be of as nearly equal value as humanly possible.

Opening To Be At Fruit City—You Don't Have To Attend

The Opening will be held at Fruit City and will occur as soon after the closing of Registrations as arrangements can be made. The date of same will be announced at least 60 days in advance, and Plots of the Land and Orchard will be mailed to each accepted Registrant. From the way Registrations are now coming in the DATE of the Opening cannot be far distant. You do not have to be on the ground on Opening Day or send anyone to represent you unless you want to, for there will not be the slightest favoritism shown to anyone. ALL, rich and poor alike, have an equal opportunity. You will immediately after the Opening, be notified as to just what Tract or Interest you have secured, but you NOW KNOW in advance that it will be either a 160, 80, 40, 20 or 10-Acre Farm, or 100 Shares of Orchard Stock—No blanks—No disappointments.

You Can Register By Mail Now And Get Your Money Back Any Time Within 30 Days If After Fuller Investigation You Wish To Withdraw.

It can be very safely predicted, comparing this Land Opening with those of the past, that there will be far more Registrations than there will be Contracts for, therefore, we would advise that you send in your Registration NOW, if you are Eligible, or else you are liable to be TOO LATE, for there will be but ONE Registration accepted for each Contract included in the Opening and no more, and the BANK will Certify only ONE Full-Paid-Up Certificate for each Contract included in the Opening and no more. This being the case, and Registrations now being received by the hundreds, it will behoove you to reach our Committee with your Registration before the Contracts are all gone. When all have been spoken for there will be no more available, consequently we shall be forced to REJECT all EXCESS Registrations and return the Registrant's Money. You can pay the $15.00 all in cash or at the rate of $5.00 per month. There is only one way for you to make sure that your Registration will reach us in time and that is by sending in your Remittance (either the entire $15 or the first installment of $5) at once. We will then send you full descriptive literature explaining the "Big Opening" in detail and you can take your own time to investigate. If after a thorough investigation you desire to forfeit your Contract, all you need to do, is to notify us to that effect any time within 30 days after sending in your Remittance and we will promptly refund every penny of the money sent us.

Make your Remittance direct to The Railroads Unimproved Land Association, In Care Of Registration Committee, using the Registration Coupon to your LEFT for that purpose. All Remittances will be duly acknowledged and Receipts covering same promptly mailed as outlined and GUARANTEED in our Registration Coupon.

Respectfully,

The Railroads Unimproved Land Assn.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

REGISTRATION COUPON

ACT NOW! REGISTRATIONS ACCEPTED BY MAIL. THE FOLLOWING ARE ELIGIBLE AND CAN REGISTER.

1. Any Man or Woman (married or single) over 21 years of age, who does not now own over 40 Acres of Land.
2. Any Widow, regardless of age, who does not now own over 40 Acres of Land.
3. Any Orphan, over 15 years of age, who does not now own over 40 Acres of Land.

THE RAILROADS UNIMPROVED LAND ASSOCIATION
In Care Of REGISTRATION COMMITTEE
14th Floor, Great Northern Building, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I find from your Classifications that I am Eligible to Register in your "Big Land Opening," therefore you will find herewith enclosed this Registration Coupon properly filled out, accompanied by a Remittance of $..... If my Registration is accepted please send me a Receipt covering the amount of my Remittance, which will guarantee that immediately upon the payment of my Registration Fee of $15.00 in full, I will be entitled to One Contract and will RECEIVE a Full-Paid-Up Certificate, Certified by the Old Colony Trust & Savings Bank, of Chicago, Illinois. The said Full-Paid-Up Certificate is to and will further guarantee that I will not be required to pay you one penny more than my Registration Fee of $15.00 either before or after the Opening—and that I WILL BE SURE TO RECEIVE at the Opening—without having to pay you one penny more than the $15.00, either a 10, 20, 40, 80 or 160 Acre Tract of Land, out of the described 76,000 Acres, or 100 Shares of Fully Paid and Non-Assessable Orchard Stock, in the described 8000 Acre Orchard—and that the FIFTEEN DOLLARS ALSO INCLUDES the preparing of the Deed and Abstract, if I get a Tract of Land, or the Preparing of the Stock Certificate, if I get 100 Shares of Stock.

It is further understood and agreed, that if after a thorough investigation of this Proposition it does not appeal to me as being desirable, or if for any reason I wish to withdraw my Registration, I have the privilege of notifying you to that effect any time within 30 days after date of mailing this Registration Coupon and you will promptly refund the full amount I have remitted. It is further agreed that in the event my Registration is Rejected, you will immediately refund the full amount I have remitted.

Name..... City.....

State..... Street or R F D No.....

Age..... Married or Single..... Widow or Orphan.....

Occupation..... Nationality.....

Do you own over 40 Acres of Land?..... (WRITE PLAINLY)

Have you to the best of your knowledge truthfully answered all the above questions?

Note:—This Registration Coupon will not be RECOGNIZED unless all the above questions are properly filled in. Every person who is Eligible can Register ONCE, but ONLY ONCE and NO MORE.

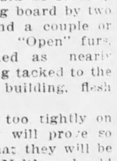
SELECT SEED CORN

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from thorough bred pure stock. Every stalk bears one and two good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured, and of good strong germination. Write for our BIG SEED CATALOGUE, IT'S FREE. It tells you about all our varieties of Seed Corn, also all Farm, Garden and Flower seeds. A Postal Card will BRING IT TO YOUR DOOR. (Mention this Paper.) Address Box 13 RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa, largest Seed Corn growers in the world

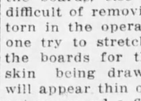
FRESH CABBAGE SEED

My elegant New Book of Buckbee's Famous "Full of Life" Seeds, tells all about the best varieties of Money Making Cabbage; you should have this wonderful instructive Catalogue. I will mail it WRITE TODAY **FREE** Mention this Paper together with a liberal sample package of BUCKBEE'S VICTORY CABBAGE the new, early, big yielding, solid headed, long keeping, World Beating Variety.

H. W. BUCKBEE, Rockford Seed Farms Farm 56 ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS



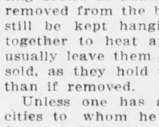
FARM FENCE FROM FACTORY TO FARM



26-inch Hog Fence.....14c.
41-inch Farm Fence.....21c.
48-inch Poultry Fence...22½c.
80-rod spool Barb Wire, $1.40

Many styles and heights. Our large Free Catalog contains fence information you should have.
COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 218 Winchester, Ind.

Veterinary Course at Home



$1500 A YEAR and upwards can be made by taking our Veterinary course at home during spare time. Taught in simplest English.

SCALY PIMPLES ON HANDS AND ARMS

Little White Bumps Came in Clusters, Would Swell Up, Burn, Itch and Ache. Couldn't Sleep For Torture. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Cured.

4 East Sixth St., Coffeyville, Kan.—"About two years ago my pet kitten caught some kind of disease. I tried to doctor the little thing and I caught the disease on my hands and arms. It first broke out in little watery pimples and when the water dried out they all ran together and got scaly. There were lots of little white bumps about as big as the end of a pin and they would come in clusters.

When I would scratch them yellow water would appear. Then my hands and arms would swell up and burn and itch and ache till it seemed like I would go crazy. Heat would make it worse. When the weather was hot I couldn't sleep nights for the torture. I felt so ashamed of my hands they looked so terribly. I couldn't bear any clothing to touch my arms at all.

"I used every ointment and lotion I could hear of for relief but nothing seemed beneficial. So after over a year of suffering and torture I heard of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I got some. I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and they cured my arms and hands." (Signed) Miss Laura Medberry, June 5, 1913.

Cuticura Soap 25c. and Cuticura Ointment 50c. are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

20 TRAIN SOCIAL WORKERS

Yale Divinity School Has Gift of $350,000.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 24.—The gift of $350,000 to the Yale Divinity School, announced by the university corporation on Monday, will be used, in part at least, to provide a department of social service for men who wish to become probation officers, juvenile court officers and secretaries or workers in social settlements and organized charities.

Men who enter this department will receive instruction in problems dealing with pauperism, charity and labor disputes.

The divinity school has a membership of 105. It is non-secretarian.

MORGAN TO KEEP ART COLLECTION

Denies Rumor That He Will Dispose of Treasures Acquired by Father.

New York, Jan. 26.—There have been persistent rumors in art circles recently that J. P. Morgan intended to sell the collection of art treasures left to him by his father, with the exception of the books and folios. In view of such rumors Mr. Morgan made this statement yesterday:

"There is nothing sold, or to be sold, now," he said. "I am going to get advice as to the placing of the various collections, and I have no statement to make at the present time. There may be some things that I will eventually dispose of, but there is nothing to be done now. When I make up my mind just what to do, I shall go ahead and do it. Of course, the art dealers are anxious to get hold of a lot of things."

Mr. Morgan did not intimate what he might dispose of, or when he expected to decide the matter. Some of those close to Mr. Morgan, said, however, that they were sure he had no intention of disposing of any considerable part of the collections. He had always expressed a willingness to dispose of some duplicates in the collections, and other odds and ends, but nothing of any great value, it was said.

The Morgan collections, including the paintings and rare art treasures of unequalled distinction, valued at $60,000,000, are housed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Except for thirty-one paintings which have been on exhibition for a year, the treasures have not yet been placed on public view. The directors of the museum set apart the new wing "H" for the bulk of the Morgan collections, and expect to have 4,100 articles on exhibition the last part of this month or early in February.

Mr. Morgan expressed the desire in his will that his son would make his collections permanently available for the instruction and pleasure of the people.

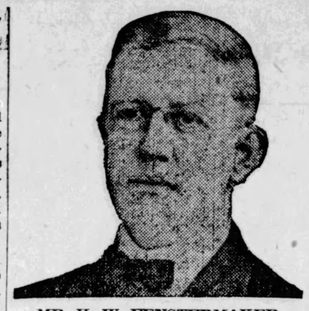
MINERS' BODIES RECOVERED

Two Imprisoned and Suffocated at Bingham, Utah.

Bingham, Utah, Jan. 26.—The bodies of the two miners who were imprisoned last Tuesday behind flames in the timbering of the Boston mine were found by the helmet rescue squad last night. It is believed they were suffocated soon after the fire broke out.

All Clogged Up? Here's Quick Relief

A Simple Remedy to Correct Constipation Before It Becomes Chronic.



MR. H. W. FENSTERMAKER.

Very few people go through life without some time or other being troubled with constipation. Thousands injure themselves by the use of strong cathartics, salts, mineral waters, pills and similar things. They have temporary value in some cases, it is true, but the good effect is soon lost, and the more one takes of them the less effective they become.

A physic or purgative is seldom necessary, and much better and more permanent results can be obtained by using a scientific remedy like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It does not hide behind a high sounding name, but is what it is represented to be, a mild laxative medicine. It is so mild that thousands of mothers give it to tiny infants, and yet it is so compounded, and contains such definite ingredients that it will have equally good effect when used by a person suffering from the worst chronic constipation. In fact, among the greatest endorsers of Syrup Pepsin are elderly people who have suffered for years and found nothing to benefit them until they took Syrup Pepsin.

It is a fact that millions of families have Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin constantly in the house, homes like those of Mr. H. W. Fenstermaker, Siegfried, Pa. He says he has had wonderful results from the use of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, that, in fact, he has never found a remedy so good, and he is glad to recommend it. The special value of this grand laxative tonic is that it is suited to the needs of every member of the family. It is pleasant-tasting, mild and non-griping. Unlike harsh physics, it works gradually and in a very brief time the stomach and bowel muscles are trained to do their work naturally again, when all medicines can be dispensed with.

You can obtain a bottle at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar. The latter size is usually bought by families who already know its value. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

PRESIDENT HOLDS A NIGHT CONFAB

Invites Foreign Relations Committee to Confer on Mexican Situation.

Washington, Jan. 26.—President Wilson will disclose to members of the foreign relations committee of the senate tomorrow night some interesting and important developments in connection with the Mexican situation.

These developments relate to negotiations which the President has been conducting not only with Gen. Huerta but with other Mexicans of great influence. Their ultimate result, he is confident, will be the elimination of Huerta and the election as his successor of a man able with the backing of the United States to restore peace and order in Mexico.

Work Marked by Secrecy.

The negotiations have been conducted with such secrecy that few in Washington outside of the President and the secretary of state are aware of their character.

President Wilson today characterized as "interesting fiction," published reports that orders had been sent to Rear Admiral Fletcher to land marines at Vera Cruz and keep open the road to Mexico City in case the Huerta administration collapsed. From the White House point of view the situation in Mexico is slowly changing and the Huerta government is undergoing a "natural decay."

A Merican Guess.

What high Mexican authorities claim is the policy of President Wilson in the situation which has troubled both their country and this, was announced here today. It follows:

The voluntary retirement of President Huerta under pretext of taking charge of the federal army.

The elevation of Francisco de la Barra to the provisional presidency in Huerta's place.

The recognition of the de la Barra government as de facto in the hope that it will acquire sufficient strength to bring permanent peace to Mexico.

This is the plan which, it is held, the President has been trying to work out since his conference with envoy John Lind at Pass Christian.

De la Barra Acceptable.

Foreign powers with interests in Mexico are in touch with the United States and are now awaiting the outcome. De la Barra is acceptable to them as a provisional president, but if the plan to replace Huerta fails they will insist upon drastic action which President Wilson is understood to be ready to take.

Agents of both Mexico and the United States have sounded out General Carranza and he is for the de la Barra scheme or anything that will hasten the ousting of Huerta. He has exacted pledges that the reforms demanded by the Northern states of Mexico will be carried out and that the good offices of the United States will be given to this end.

One stumbling block in the way of speedy peace is the attitude of General Villa and Zapata. These bandit chiefs are against any compromise.

The recent conferences at Vera Cruz between John Lind, Jesus Flores Magon and other prominent Mexicans have all been part of the plan to get Huerta to step down for de la Barra. Lind was authorized by President Wilson to assure Huerta that the power of this government would be used to protect his person if he relinquished the presidency.

ATWORK ON NEW LAWS

Measures President Wants Introduced in Congress.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—Southern control of the government has proved of economic advantage to the states situated below the Mason and Dixon line.

Two of the three great measures forming the President's "constitution of peace" have been enacted. One revised the tariff duties; the other reformed the currency system. Both are in the interest of the south, although not unfair to the north and west.

The attitude of the south for three-quarters of a century, in favor of a tariff for revenue only, was based on the fixed belief of the people of that section that their wisest policy was to confine themselves to the production by slave labor of such staples as tobacco, rice and cotton. For 20 years following the civil war southern representatives clung to the old tariff for revenue principle, but with the growth of manufactures in the south they became divided. The Wilson act of 1894 was drafted by a southern representative, and in its rates reflected southern opinion; but, chiefly through the influence of Senator Gorman of Maryland, the measure was so amended as to become protective in character.

Wilson Forces Some Changes.

The tariff law now in force bears the names of Senator Simmons of North Carolina and Congressman Underwood of Alabama. President Wilson stood for a few fundamental principles, one of which was free sugar. This struck a blow at the sugar industry of Louisiana, as well as the beet sugar industry of the north and west.

Aside from sugar, the south got practically all it wanted. Southern mills manufacture the coarser weaves of cotton. The finer weaves are manufactured in New England. The former received better treatment in the rates of duties. The rates on tobacco were left unchanged. This also is true of those on spirits.

Although wheat, wheat flour, semolina and other wheat products were placed conditionally on the free list, a substantial duty was retained on rice. A reduction was made in the rates on citrus fruits, but these products have remained in the protected class. Cotton growers were granted free cotton bagging.

Attitude on Currency Laws.

It is interesting to consider the currency question. When Alexander Hamilton urged the creation of a government bank only three members of congress residing south of Maryland supported his views. The charter for this bank expired in 1811. Southern state banks protested against its renewal. Their protests proved ineffective.

In 1816, when a vote was taken on the question of a new charter, many of the members favoring the measure were from the south and southwest. The people of these sections were benefited by the financial effect of the grant, but the state banks kept up the agitation with the result that a hostile sentiment was developed. It was this sentiment which warmly approved President Jackson's veto in 1832 of the bill renewing the charter of the bank. Had it not been for the civil war, it is doubtful if the national banking act ever would have become law.

PRESIDENT'S AIDS MEN FROM SOUTH

Dixie Has Greatest Influence in Administrative Affairs of Country.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—Southern influence predominates in the federal administration of the United States to an extent little appreciated by the country at large.

This has been accomplished through the numerous appointments given to the south by President Wilson. Not only is half of his cabinet representative of the section below the Mason and Dixon line but a large proportion of the high officials of the federal departments and their branches also hail from the same territory.

The appointment policy pursued by the President, himself a southerner, has a significance readily grasped by the observer at the national capital and by any student of the history of the country. Not only does the influence of the south percolate down from the President and his five southern cabinet ministers, but it rises up from the under officials, proud of their southern connections and desirous of benefiting the communities whence they came to public office.

Some of Southern Officials.

It is easy to comprehend the effect of the south holding such a dominating position in the federal service. The table given below shows the proportion of southerners in important administrative offices. In this table are not included such local state offices as district attorneys, marshals, collectors of internal revenue and customs, and the like. It is as follows:

Office.	No. appointed.	No. from south.
Cabinet	10	5
State department	4	1
Treasury department	15	7
War department	3	2
Department of justice	12	4
Postoffice department	5	3
Interior department	11	8
Agricultural department	2	2
Department of commerce	6	2
Navy department	2	1
Civil service commission	3	2
Interstate commerce commission	5	2
Industrial commission	9	2
Canadian commission	2	1
Ambassadors	8	3
Ministers	24	11
Secretaries of embassies and legations	30	10
Hawaii	2	1
Philippines	4	2
Porto Rico	2	2
Army brigadier generals	7	4
Totals	166	75

Thus nearly half of the great important public posts are filled by men of southern birth or of a southern residence.

Officials Outside of Cabinet.

Some of the southerners filling important positions in Washington outside of the cabinet under appointment of President Wilson are:

Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, solicitor of the state department.

John Skelton Williams of Virginia, controller of the currency.

Henry S. Breckinridge of Kentucky, assistant secretary of war.

A. A. Jones of New Mexico, assistant secretary of the interior.

Cato Sells of Texas, commissioner of Indian affairs.

William J. Harris of Georgia, director of the census.

D. C. Roper of North Carolina, first assistant postmaster general.

A. M. Dockery of Missouri, third assistant postmaster general.

Judson C. Clements of Georgia, interstate commissioner (reappointed).

Others Act as Advisers.

Besides the southerners who hold public office there are men from the same section upon whose advice President Wilson relies to a great extent. One of these is Col. E. M. House of Texas and New York. Col. House has been responsible for a number of appointments, including members of the cabinet. Another is William McCombs, chairman of the national Democratic committee.

GOETHALS WILL STICK

To Stay on Job Till Panama Canal Is Finished.

Panama, Jan. 26.—Colonel George W. Goethals reiterated emphatically his declaration that he could not accept the post of commissioner of police in New York until after the completion of the Panama Canal. Even if all the other conditions he has imposed were complied with it is said this would keep him on the isthmus for another 18 months.

It is generally believed here that the agitation in New York to take Colonel Goethals from the isthmus will have the effect of hastening action at Washington looking to the establishment of a permanent government in the canal zone. The colonel himself makes no secret of the fact that the delay is causing him much embarrassment, because it prevents him from making an effort to keep men on the isthmus whom he would like to see in the permanent operating organization.

Nor does Colonel Goethals make a secret of his desire to leave the isthmus. He makes it plain, however, that he wishes to see his work here completed and the canal in operation before he returns to other duties in the United States.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE ENDS

Johannesburg, Jan. 22.—The executive of the Federation of Trades last night declared the general strike off.

The HONOR of the BIG SNOWS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

it birthright. But Melisse was like her mother. In the dreams of the two who were planning out her fate, she was to be a reincarnation of her mother. That dream left a ray of comfort in Cummins' breast when his wife died. It stirred happy visions within Jan. And it ended with a serious shock when Maballa brought into their mental perspective of things the possibilities of environment.

So far as Cummins knew, there was not a white woman nearer than Fort Churchill, 200 miles away. In all that region he knew of only two full-white men, and they were Williams and himself. The baby Melisse was hopelessly lost in a world of savagery; honest, loyal, big-souled savagery—but savagery for all that, and the thought of it brought the shadows of fear and foreboding to the two into whose lives the problem had just come.

Long into the night they talked seriously of the matter, while Melisse slept; and the longer they talked, the greater loomed the problem before them. Cummins fancied that he already began to see signs of the transformation in Melisse. She was passionately fond of the gaudy things Maballa gave her, which was a sign of savagery. She was charmed by confinement in the papoose-sling, which was another sign of it; and she had not died in the snow-wallows—which was still another.

So far back as he could remember, Cummins had never come into finger-touch of a white baby. Jan was as blissfully ignorant; so they determined upon immediate and strenuous action. Maballa would be ceaselessly watched and checked at every turn. The Indian children would not be allowed to come near Melisse. They two—John Cummins and Jan Thoreau—would make her like the woman who slept under the sentinel spruce.

"She ees ceevilize," said Jan with finality, "an' we mus' keep her ceevilize!"

Cummins counted back gravely upon his fingers. The little Melisse was four months and 18 days old!

"Tomorrow we will make her one of those things with wheels—like the baby-wagons they have in the South," he said. "She must not go in the papoose-slings!"

"An' I will teach her ze museek," whispered Jan, his eyes glowing. "That ees ceevilize!"

Suddenly an eager light came into Cummins' face, and he pointed to a calico-covered box standing upon end in a corner of the room.

"There are the books—her books, Jan," he said softly, the trembling thrill of inspiration in his voice. He limped across the room, dropped upon his knees before the box, and drew back the curtain. Jan knelt beside him. "They were her books," he repeated. There was a sobbing catch in his throat, and his head fell a little upon his breast. "Now—we will give them—to Melisse."

He drew the books out, one by one, his fingers trembling and his breath coming quickly as he touched them—a dozen worn, dusty things, holding within them more than John Cummins would ever know of the woman he had lost. These volumes of dead voices had come with her into the wilderness from that other world she had known. They breathed the pathos of her love from out of their ragged pages, mended in a hundred places to keep them from falling into utter ruin. Slowly the man gathered them against his breast, and held them there silently, as he might have held the woman, fighting hard to keep back his grief.

Jan thrust a hand deeper into the box, and brought forth something else—a few magazines and papers, as ragged and worn as the books. In these other treasures there were pictures—pictures of the things in civilization, which Jan had never seen, and which were too wonderful for him to comprehend at first. His eyes burned excitedly as he held up a guadily covered fashion paper to John Cummins.

"Theese are pictures for Melisse!" he whispered tensely. "We teach her—we show her—we mak her know about ceevilize people!"

Cummins replaced the books, one at a time, and each one he held tenderly for a moment, wiping and blowing away the dust gathered upon it. At the last one of all, which was more ragged and torn that the other, he gazed for a long time. It was a little Bible, his wife's Bible, finger-worn, patched, pathetic in its poverty. The man gulped hard.

"She loved this, Jan," he said huskily. "She loved this worn, old book more than anything else, and little Melisse must love it also. Melisse must be a Christian."

"Ah, yes, ze leetle Melisse mus' love ze great God!" said Jan softly.

Cummins rose to his feet and stood for a moment looking at the sleeping baby.

"A missionary is coming over from Fort Churchill to talk to our trappers when they come in. She shall be baptized!"

Like a cat Jan was on his feet, his eyes flashing, his long, thin fingers clenched, his body quivering with a terrible excitement.

"No—no—not baptize by missioner!" he cried. "She shall be good, an' love ze great God, but not baptize by missioner! No—no—no!"

Cummins turned upon him in astonishment. Before him Jan Thoreau stood for a minute like one gone mad, his whole being consumed in a passion terrible to look upon. Lithe giant of muscle and fearlessness that he was, Cummins involuntarily drew back a step, and the mainspring of instinct within him prompted him to lift a hand, as if to ward off a leaping thing from his breast.

Jan noted the backward step, the guarded uplift of hand, and with an agonized cry he buried his face in his hands. In another instant he had turned, and, before Cummins' startled voice found words, had opened the door and run out into the night. The man saw him darting swiftly toward the forest, and called to him, but there was no response.

There was a hot fire burning in Jan's brain, a blazing, writhing contortion of things that brought a low moaning from his lips. He ran tirelessly and swiftly until he sank down upon the snow in a silent place far from where he had left John Cummins. His eyes still blazed with their strange fire upon the desolation about him, his fingers clenched and unclenched themselves, digging their nails into his flesh, and he spoke softly to himself, over and over again, the name of the little Melisse.

Painting itself each instant more plainly through the tumult of his emotions was what Jan had come to know as the picture in his brain. Shadowy and indistinct at first, in pale, elusive lines of mental fabric, he saw the picture growing; and in its growth he saw first the soft, sweet outlines of a woman's face, and then great, luring eyes, dark like his own—and before these eyes, which gazed upon him with overwhelming love, all else faded away from before Jan Thoreau. The fire went out of his eyes, his fingers relaxed, and after a little while he got up out of the snow, shivering, and went back to the cabin.

Cummins asked no questions. He looked at Jan from his cot, and watched the boy silently as he undressed and went to bed; and in the morning the whole incident passed from his mind. The intangible holds but little interest for the simple folk who live under the Arctic Circle. Their struggle is with life, their joys are in its achievement, in their constant struggle to keep life running strong and red within them. Such an existence of solitude and of strife with nature leaves small room for curiosity. So the nature of John Cummins led him to forget what had happened, as he would have forgotten the senseless running away of a sledge dog, and its subsequent return. He saw no tragedy, and no promise of tragedy in the thing that had occurred.

There was no recurrence of the strange excitement in Jan. He gave no hint of it in word or action, and the thing seemed to be forgotten between the two.

The education of the little Melisse began at once, while the post was still deserted. It began, first of all, with Maballa. She stared dumbly and with shattered faith at these two creatures who told her of wonderful things in the upbringing of a child—things of which she had never so much as heard rumor before. Her mother instincts were aroused, but with Cree stoicism she made no betrayal of them.

The leather-tanned immobility of her face underwent no whit of change when Cummins solemnly declared that the little Melisse was about to begin teething. She sat grimly and watched them in silence when between them, upon a bearskin, stretched on the floor, they tried vainly to persuade Melisse to use her feet.

It was great fun for Melisse, and she enjoyed it immensely; so that as the days passed, and the post still remained deserted, John Cummins and Jan Thoreau spent much of their time upon their knees. In their eyes, the child's progress was remarkable.. They saw in her an unceasing physical growth, and countless symptoms of forthcoming mental development. She delighted to pull the strings of Jan's violin, which was an unmistakable token of her musical genius. She went into ecstacies over the gaudy plates in the fashion paper. She fingered them in suggestive and inquiring silence, or of with still more suggestive grunts, and made futile efforts to eat them, which was the greatest token of all.

Weeks passed, and Williams came in from the southern forests. Mukee followed him from the edge of the barrens. Per-ee returned from the Eskimo people, three-quarters starved and with half his dogs stolen. From the north, east, west and south the post's fur-rangers trailed back. Life was resumed. There was a softness in the air, a growing warmth in the midday sun. The days of the big change were near. And when they came John Cummins and Jan Thoreau, of all the factor's people, wore patches at their knees.

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6219—Ladies' Dress.

A one piece frock with ornamental closing of the blouse in front with a four gore skirt closing in front. Light weight woolen goods, heavy silks and wash materials are suitable for this style.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 4 yds. of 44 inch material.

6478—Ladies' Kimono.

This style has several possibilities of change. It may be made long or short and it may open in front or be made to slip on over the head. A seam follows the outside of the arm and the line of the shoulder. Flannel, challie, outing flannel and silk or cotton crepe are material generally used in making.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 6 yds. of 27 in. material.

6590—Child's Underwaist and Bloomers.

The waist is regulation in make, with shoulder and underarm seams and a reinforced band for buttons. The bloomers are seamless and open at the sides. Waist and bloomers may be of one material or the bloomers may match the dress in color.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 36 in. material for the waist ⅞ yard of 27 inch material; for the bloomers 2⅜ yards of 27 inch goods.

4784—Girls' Dress.

A smrt little frock with Gibson blouse, closed in front in double-breasted style, joined to a kilt pleated skirt. Can be made of serge, cheviot, wool eponge and wash materials.

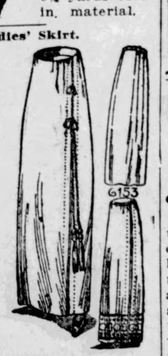
The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 36 in. material.

6517—Ladies' Waist.

A very plain tailored model which can be made of moire, cashmere, linen and other materials of good body. The collar may be made removable and the sleeves shortened if desired.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 38 in. material.

6153—Ladies' Skirt.



This skirt is cut in one piece and closes at the left side of the front. Bordered or plain material can be used to make this skirt.

The pattern 6153 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 1⅞ yards of 45 inch bordered material. If made of plain material 2⅝ yds. of 36-in. material will be required.

5328—Child's Box Coat.

A serviceable coat closed in double breasted fashion, with a wide collar at the neck and with or without the chemisette. Plain sleeves end in a cuff. Storm serge, corduroy, fur cloths and the like are appropriate materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 1½ yds. of 54 in. material, with ⅝ yard the same width contrasting fabric to trim.

6035—Ladies' Apron.

This apron will be neat and pretty for afternoon wear, made of fine lawn or batiste, embroidered by hand. It can also be made of black silk or brilliantine. The shoulder straps begin at the belt in front and pass over the shoulders, framing a small bib. Below the waist is a rounded front portion.

The pattern is cut in one size only. To make it will require 1 yard of 36 inch material, with 2¼ yards of 11 inch edging.

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To refugees Mexico is bounded on the north by something to eat.

President Wilson has a very pleasant way of telling congress what he expects it to do.

A marriage proposal by wireless doesn't seem at all inappropriate. "S. O. S."

Did the Ohio man who says he cannot keep a dog long ever try a dachshund?

Men will never be reformed until women stop tempting them, says a lecturer. Old Adam held a similar view.

When peace comes in Mexico there will be a grand rush to that turbulent land by people who are anxious to save the pieces.

Actresses must be the busiest people in the world. When they are not working on the stage they are having their pictures taken.

If the optimists are right the baby is to become a fad. What a glorious hallelujah sort of old world this will be when that time comes.

Women like to get married in a blaze of glory. Men would rather sneak away from the fellows and have the hitching done by a J. P.

If husbands of suffragists are worried about "votes for women," they have too much sense to take the public into their confidence.

Many a man who could not be made to believe the manna story of the Bible has put money into a slot machine, expecting to draw interest.

As further evidence that the worst never happens, we can't imagine a more comfortable place for chilblains than on the feet and hands.

A British entomological collector is said to have paid $5,000 for a flea. Now, to be consistent, he should purchase a thousand-dollar dog for the flea to live on.

The erection of a million dollar monument to Andrew Jackson, at Nashville, will be a great surprise to many Democrats who didn't know he was dead.

"An expert on hygiene declares that women will continue to wear less clothing each year." If that is true we don't want to think about the summer of 1919.

"People rarely mention the 'little red schoolhouse' nowadays," says the Chicago News. That may be because the "little red schoolhouse" of today is white.

The commission investigating the Atlanta prison found it in a normal condition. Which means that, like all other prisons, it is a good place to keep out of.

Eugenic scientists who talk about producing human thoroughbreds should not forget the fate of the mule. That despondent animals is a travesty on nature.

A Boston man says mustaches ought to be prohibited by law. It wouldn't be necessary to go to that bother if wives would proclaim against them.

One difference between an alarm clock and the English sparrow is that the clock has to be wound every evening. The sparrow is always set to go off at daybreak.

The maximum weight of parcel post packages is going to be raised, but it may be some time before it is possible for a married man to mail his wife back to her mother.

After all, the farmer who puts the finest apples at the top of the barrel is like the corset manufacturer, who always uses the picture of a pretty girl in his advertisements.

We have no faith in the statement of the pessimist who predicts a sex war. But if one does come no doubt father will be asked to hold the baby while mother does the fighting.

"I have never tasted an intoxicating beverage," says John D. Rockefeller, Jr., "neither has my father, and my grandfather never did." That is a splendid record, but he must have had more than one grandfather.

An Atlanta preacher says his "soulmate" has made a better man and a better preacher of him than his wife ever did. But, unlike his wife, the "soulmate" didn't have seven children to look after.

There are men who think they can do anything better than the man who has made a specialty of his work. Doubtless there are even some who imagine they would make better burglars than those who have made a study of the business.

RURAL CREDITS.

The problem of rural credits has been discussed as if everywhere and always the farmers of the country had extreme difficulty in obtaining the capital they need for making improvements and carrying on their work. Farmers in many sections of the country must have been surprised when first they came upon statements to this effect and must have wondered, if the manner of obtaining loans was cumbersome to them though it had seemed fairly easy, what magic wand other industries placed in their pockets when a call had to be made on the banker's.

The problem of rural credits is largely a local problem—afflicting some sections and being unknown in other parts of the country. The eagerness of congress to provide better facilities in the way of rural credits may be wasted concern, since the interest of congress in the subject is trailing many months behind the interest the bankers have been showing. There may be little or no need for legislation. If the bankers' interst in the subject is sincere—and there is every reason for believing that it is—rural credit resources will be developed without the aid of congress and, in as much as they can be made to fit in with local conditions, they are very likely to prove more suitable and pleasing to agriculturists than hard and fast general laws can make them.

The administration is committed to providing a solution of the rural credit problem. This ought not to mean that the administration is bound to approve any legislation along that line merely because it is entitled "a bill to provide rural credits." Laws are never as good as customs which have the same end in view as the laws. If custom is now in course of establishment, it would be the wise thing for congress and the President to stay their hands a little and see what comes of it.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRUST MESSAGE.

President Wilson reiterates the urgings of his predecessors for new trust laws. He recites some of the wrongs which are to be blamed upon Big Business. He declares that private monopoly is indefensible. It pleases him to report something that resembles meekness among the captains of industry. High Finance, in the President's opinion, is in the mood of a chastened child.

The message contains few definite and specific recommendations by which the ends sought might be brought about. The President advises the prohibition of interlocking directorates. With the Morgan company setting the example of compliance with public opinion in this matter congressional action will be something in the nature of forbidding a thing that promises to go out of existence of its own accord. Prohibition of holding companies, also recommended, comes nearer to striking at the vitals of the trust evil. It is not improbable that much of that which we consider oppressive and vicious in the trusts would cease to be if holding companies could find no law under which to operate. It is further urged that individuals be held personally responsible for violations of the anti-trust laws, rather than that the corporations, the power of which is misused by the individuals, be punished. The authority to make individuals pay for the sinning of the companies they manage is granted by the Sherman law, and several individuals have been held personally responsible. That this has not been the general practice with the courts is not to be charged to any confusion in the wording of the statutes.

But most interesting to some hundreds of thousands of men in this country is that part of the President's message which suggests that congress "confer on the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to superintend and regulate the financial operations by which railroads are henceforth to be supplied with the money they need for their proper development to meet the rapidly growing requirements of the country for increased and improved facilities of transportation." This was exactly one of the recommendations of the Progressive party in 1912—a hideous principle, one was to understand from Mr. Wilson's campaign criticism. That the President has seen the light as Colonel Roosevelt saw it must prove extremely pleasing to the Progressives. It will give them reason to hope for application of the idea to all interstate business, which was the fundamental doctrine of the Progressive anti-trust program.

How far congress will go in framing regulations for Big Business must be problematical at this time. It is even more problematical how much there is of that chastened spirit in Big Business which the President counts on so confidently.

RURAL SCHOOL REFORM.

"Don't get it into your heads that everything that is new is progressive," said T. C. Laylin, master of the State Grange, in opposing the proposed rural school legislation.

Mr. Laylin is quite right on the general proposition that new things are not necessarily progressive things. He may, indeed, be quite right on the concrete proposition that the proposed legislation, though new, is anything except progressive. But Mr. Laylin cannot deny that any proposal, good or bad, which calls for changes in the rural school system of this state is invariably opposed with high temper and heartburning bitterness. The mere suggestion of change seems to cause the roots of stubbornness to strike deeper and take firmer grip. It brings out hostility as nothing else will, unless you make an exception of a church fight.

In Mr. Laylin's remarks upon the legislation in hand there is to be read a grievance that folk who are not farmers have presumed to legislate for farmers. If there are grounds for such a grievance, it would seem to be the wise thing and the expedient thing for the State Grange and other agricultural organizations to prepare a measure which will be pleasing to agricultural interests and will be free of the taint of bumptious interference with other people's affairs. For the rural school system will have to be improved. The children of the country must be given opportunity in keeping with the opportunities for schooling afforded the children of the city. Moreover, the children of rural sections cursed either with poverty or with reactionary influences, must have the chance to obtain schooling that at least approaches the schooling furnished the children living in wealthier and more advanced rural sections.

We don't pretend to say that the administration scheme of rural school reform is good, or is worthless. But that there must be reform of some kind cannot be disputed. We think that the responsibility for bringing reform about rests just as heavily on the State Grange and the other agricultural associations as it does on the administration.

WANTED—A NEW FUEL.

The introduction of a practical substitute for gasoline for the driving of vehicles depends, says a writer in the Outlook, upon the manufacturers of motor trucks. Hitherto, he says, these manufacturers "have been hypnotized by the experiences and the methods of pleasure-vehicle makers." They have gone at the problem the wrong way. But some day, the writer declares:

"It will be driven home to them that, unlike a touring car, a motor truck will be operated not merely in fine weather, and then only for a few hours, but day in and day out, and that, as a consequence, it will consume several times as much fuel as a pleasure car. Sooner or later there will be an urgent demand for motor trucks that can be driven more cheaply than it is now possible with gasoline."

Mother Necessity, then, will supply the new fuel and it would appear that the time is at hand when the cry will go up for those services she always provides in emergency.

Cost and a low driving power, it is considered, rule alcohol out of the list of possible gasoline substitutes. Benzole, a waste product of gas manufacture, has been suggested and it is said to be even better than gasoline for motive power when properly treated. But the supply is not great enough. For many reasons, inventors attempting to devise a new carburetor that will convert the fuel into vapor which, when mixed with air, will explode in an engine cylinder, are experimenting with kerosene. It has a greater driving force than gasoline, it is obtainable at every cross-roads store, and, through law, it has been standardized so that one knows exactly what he has when he buys a gallon of it, which does not always hold true of gasoline.

Amazingly big prices await whosoever finds a way to cheapen motor fuel. But great as these are, they are small compared with the profits to be gleaned commercially. All things tend to show that the tyranny of gasoline will not last much longer. The inspiration to invention and the pressure of necessity are too powerful for it.

An Ohio man, unmindful of the agricultural department's statement that the skunk needs protection, slipped and fell upon one of the little animals the other day. And then it happened.

Compassionate hearts always go out to the under-dog, which is all right as far as emotions are concerned; but a licking seems like a high price for the dog to pay for sympathy.

THE WEEKLY BLADE'S POPULAR PREMIUMS

Three-Piece Lace Bed Sets and Nottingham Lace Curtains.

Special Notice to Subscribers Whose Time Expires During February.

We have just mailed to all of our subscribers whose time expires during the month of February our special propositions for renewals and the raising of clubs. The new patterns in Lace Curtains and Lace Bed Sets which we are introducing this year, have proven exceedingly popular with our readers, and a great many have expressed themselves as highly pleased; of this verdict, however, we felt assured because the premiums we offer are of better quality than we have ever been able to secure and of latest design.

Last February were mailed over 1,900 pairs of Lace Curtains and over 500 Lace Bed Sets to subscribers who sent us clubs of ten and twenty names. We shall be prepared next month to increase the number by several hundred. Ye feel sure that all who sent us clubs of ten and twenty one year ago will do the same this year. We would like to suggest to the vast number who sent us clubs of four names one year ago, that they can very easily make hteir clubs ten to twenty names this year, and by so doing obtain one of our beautiful and useful premiums absolutely free.

How to Obtain These Premiums.

On the first day of each month we will mail to every subscriber whose time expires during that month a notice giving choice of several propositions for renewal. Therefore all subscribers whose time expires during February should receive our proposition by February 1st. If not received by February 4th please notify us and a duplicate will be mailed. All who send us a club of 10 or more subscribers will receive one pair of Lace Curtains by mail postpaid, and for a club of 20 or more subscribers one three-piece Lace Bed Set postpaid by mail. We do not make this proposition a general one to all of our subscribers at the same time, as it would be impossible to serve all at once. Our mill cannot supply us, except by regular monthly shipments, which enables us to take care each month of all subscribers whose time expires during the current month. We now make this offer to February subscribers only, and 30 days later the March people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity, and all our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month.

We particularly wish to call your attention to the fact that it is very important that all who receive our February proposition give attention to their renewal before March 1st, for the reason, that when a name is dropped from our list, the address is entirely lost to us and we cannot make this offer again.

As the Press Sees Trust Message of the President

The press of the country seems to have been more impressed with President Wilson's declaration of good will toward business than with anything else in his message Some of the newspaper editors are pleased with this assurance of friendliness, some cynical, some inclined to betray personal unhappiness.

"Such a message as Mr. Wilson has written," says the New York World, "cannot fail to be reassuring to American commerce and industry." "There is nothing in these recommendations," declares the Philadelphia Record, "that can make capital timid or interfere with the management of any business by its owners, but they would at the same time protect investors and the public, keep open the field of competition, and, in the concluding words of the President, prove 'additional clauses of our constitution of peace that is honor and freedom and prosperity.'" The Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, feels very much the same way, saying "The President's attitude is sufficiently conciliatory to inspire business with the hope that at least it will be allowed to move forward with confidence."

Reading the message from another point of view, Hearst's New York American says the President has "reassured the trusts as to his kindly intentions." The American hints that Mr. Wilson is "unduly alarmed by the dark clouds which he failed to discern at all six weeks ago." In the opinion of the Philadelphia Inquirer, the President is "under an hallucination" in assuming "that the legislation which he favors is desired by business men." On the contrary: "What business men want and need more than anything else is a period of rest, a chance to accommodate their operations to the new conditions which have lately been created; and it would have been best for himself, best for his party, best for the country at large had the President recommended congress to restrict its activities to routine affairs and at the earliest possible moment to put the shutters up."

"Mr. Wilson's address is full of fair words for business," the New York Tribune finds, "and no doubt he is, or thinks he is, inspired by a spirit of friendliness to it." However, the Tribune has doubts as to the value of the President's friendliness and thinks that the "vast array of anti-trust legislation" might, much of it, "better wait or never be passed." The Pittsburg Dispatch remarks that the message is redolent of the view that when a big corporation or trust says it is going to obey the law, that settles the matter." This, the Dispatch goes on to say, "has not proved an infallible proposition in the past."

Of the specific recommendations the one calling for a law which will "confer on the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to superintend and regulate the financial operations" of the railroads has attracted the most attention. Says the New York Times:

"The indispensable condition is that this supervision and regulation shall be not political and incompetent, but wise, friendly, and just. Hostility to the railroads must cease if we are to have that peace with honor and prosperity to which the president aspires. The experience of the railroads with many state commissions of varying habit and temper has convinced them, we think, that it would be to their interest to exercise their security-issuing privilege under one jurisdiction rather than under many."

The Pittsburg Post believes that the proposal for a commission entrusted with the control of business, "is one feature open to criticism, for we do not believe that business, with its many and far-reaching ramifications, can be intelligently or successfully directed or regulated by a body of men appointed for that purpose." The Globe-Democrat, of St. Louis, says this policy is one "we had qualifiedly approved and we are glad to see that he (the President) proposes to qualify it about as we did in his saying that the country would instantly approve such a body, but 'would not wish to see it empowered to make terms with monopoly.'" The Baltimore American doesn't like the scheme at all, declaring that "the proposed object of securing stability is wholly defeated by the setting up of the uncertainties of regulation. As between monopoly and regulation, the business of the country would infinitely prefer monopoly."

At the extreme pole of the American's view is that of the Buffalo Commercial, which jubilantly cries.

"The country is to be congratulated that the trust question is now being approached along the right road, and that its solution is in a fair way to be solved on right principles. Trusts are here to stay. The advantages of combination are real and lie in co-operation and superior organization. These advantages find expression in economy or production and simplicity of operation in the elimination of enormous waste and unnecessary expense. The evils lie in the abuse of their power to control production and prices. The remedy certainly does not lie in the abolishment of the trusts, but in a wise regulation which shall prevent the evils complained of. The fact that the railroads sometimes kill persons is no argument for returning to more primitive forms of locomotion."

Some comment is made on the "failure" of the President to see that writing definitions into the law, as he suggested, would be valueless since—as one newspaper puts it—"fraud is not defined by statute, and yet may be easily proved by means of a suit at law." Comment also is made upon the fact that, while the message is reassuring to business, there are thirty-seven anti-trust suits in the federal courts. Only in one paper, the Chicago News, do we find stress laid upon a sin of omission. This sin consists of the President failing to say anything about "legislation affecting patents in their relation to trust development."

Sunday School

BEYOND THE NATURAL ORDER

The International Sunday School Lesson for February 1st, Is: "The Unfriendly Neighbor;" Luke 11: 1-13.

By William T. Ellis.

This is the day of the "expert" and the specialist. The scientific spirit requires us to accept the verdict of the highest authority. Why then, in the name of all that's reasonable, should we be expected to take the word of a physicist upon subjects essentially spiritual? This constant appeal to "science" grows tiresome. The man who has spent his life in the study of wholly material and natural laws may not be expected to have the last word upon the mystical relationship between a personal God and the men and women whom He calls his children. Thus was Darwin, for instance, sceptical concerning the value of meaning of poetry; he saw nothing in it. Likewise, some poets could see nothing in Darwin's theory of natural selection. Each knows his own specialty.

Clearly, if we are going to consult specialists, let us not go to an aurist to have our eyes attended to, nor to a nerve specialist to have a club foot straightened, nor to a geology specialist to have our views upon spirituality quickened. "Stick to your last!" cried the painter to the shoemaker, who, elated over his success in criticizing a shoe in a painting, foolishly tried to pass judgment on the general artistic excellence of the work. They are many humble, unlettered saints, rich in experience of personal relation with God, who are better authorities upon prayer than the latest German critic of the Bible. Let us be scientific enough to admit that some things lie "Beyond the National Order," which by the way, is the title of Nolan Rice Best's penetrating little book on prayer.

An Expert's Counsel.

Nobody ever thinks of turning to the words of Jesus for information upon mathematics, geography, history, or the physical sciences. Those were not his subjects. He was avowedly a specialist upon spiritual truth. He was time's greatest expert upon the subject of God. To make God more understandable was his mission upon earth. Through all the ages since, he has been the world's most illuminating teacher of the spiritual life. Concerning this he speaks with authority.

That is the obvious reason why his friends and followers asked Jesus to teach them about prayer. They realized that the subject was one to be studied. they needed expert advice upon it. Therein they were wiser than millions of Christians who have never read a single book upon prayer, never given an hour's thought to the subject; and who do not know the difference between a child's bedside petition and a minister's pulpit prayer.

In answer to His disciples' request, which was called forth by the fact of finding Jesus himself in prayer, the Teacher propounded a model form of prayer. Its principle embodied the right ideals of man's petitions sent to God. We call it "The Lord's Prayer;" it really is the form given for use of disciples. By no means is it to be recited as a mere collection of words; there is no especial efficacy in the particular English words into which it was translated in 1611. The spirit, the idea, the principle—that alone counts. The rendering of the Twentieth Century New Testament makes vivid the genius of the original:

"When you pray," Jesus answered,
"you should say—'Father,
May thy Name be held holy, and thy Kingdom come.
Give us each day our bread for the day before us;
And forgive us our sins, for we ourselves, too, forgive every one in debt to us;
And do not take us into temptation.'"

The School That Broadens Life.

The wise parent sends his son to the school that will broaden his life, as well as impart certain information to his mind. That quality characterizes the school of prayer which the Master kept for his friends. There is a profound educative value in praying Jesus' kind of prayers. Nobody can remain small-minded who has been a diligent student in this school. The first word of the Ideal Prayer lifts one above self and self's petty concerns, and cries out for an object so exalted that none of us can truly grasp its reach and immensity—the glory of the ineffable Name, "May Thy Name be held Holy"—that is a prayer worthy of the ever-beholding archangels about the throne of heaven. Get a person into the frame of mind which seeks first to hallow the reputation of Jehovah and you have lifted him out of the imprisoning pettiness of selfishness. We shall be delivered from the smallness of the saints when once we all get to praying that God's Name may be hallowed.

The best training a young lawyer or doctor or editor or preacher or business man can get is to be in personal association with a really great master in his chosen calling. Just to share the office of John Marshall was enough to fire a young man of capacity with broad views of the law. The disciples of Jesus got their kingdom ideas (rather slowly, it is true, for they dere unpromising material), by keeping company with him. Naturally, he taught them to pray for the coming of that Kingdom to which he had given his life. To enter the Master's School of Prayer is to learn to think kingdom thoughts, to bear kingdom burdens and to be fired by kingdom ambitions. That is the second lesson in prayer, and it is allied to the first. A supreme objective is thus kept before the spirit's eye, to draw one's powers forth to their greatest extent. This puts a kingdom plumline alongside of life. It imparts a final standard of values. Contrast it with the storied and wicked petition, "God bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife; us four, no more. Amen."

An observer of present usages in world affairs finds that the men who bear the largest kingdom responsibilities are the most insistent in their emphasis upon the need of prayer. "With prayer or not at all" is the battlecry of the Every-Member Canvass. The Laymen's Missionary Movement frequently issues special calls to prayer. The devoted hearts in the homeland which cease not to travail in prayer for the kingdom are as important a factor in the victories of the cross as the men and women who fight on the firing line.

Bread and Cake Food.

I have heard that the Russian version of the Ideal Prayer carries with it, in the petition for daily bread, the idea of some condiment along with the bread. Well, that is the way Christendom's prayers have been answered. Very few persons in our land and time know what it is to subsist on the bare necessities of life. God has given us bread well buttered, and cake also. The daily prayer, expressed in trustful petition and in faithful labor, for our supply of food has been abundantly answered. Also the spirit of brotherhood has grown, under the influence of the teaching of "Our Father," so that whoever is in real need has but to make known his wants to have them met.

Wise indeed is this plan for having all men everywhere pray daily that their common needs may be met. That tie links children to the Father. And it teaches us the great, deep lesson that nothing that affects us is too small to command the interest of Him who marks the sparrow's fall. Nothing reveals the greatness and fatherliness of God more than His solicitude for human welfare in even the material things of life.

Because He is a good Father, God cannot ignore our profoundest human need, which is for forgiveness of sin and freedom from sin. The Teacher put this into the pattern prayer which He taught His learners. The quality of forgiveness—that of the one who prays being linked up inseparably with that of the Omnipotent Answerer of prayer—is basic to the higher life. We all need forgiveness; the best of us, in his highest hours, confesses himself but a sinner saved by grace. And by the same token we need to forgive—that door leads into the likeness of God.

The Story-Telling Teacher.

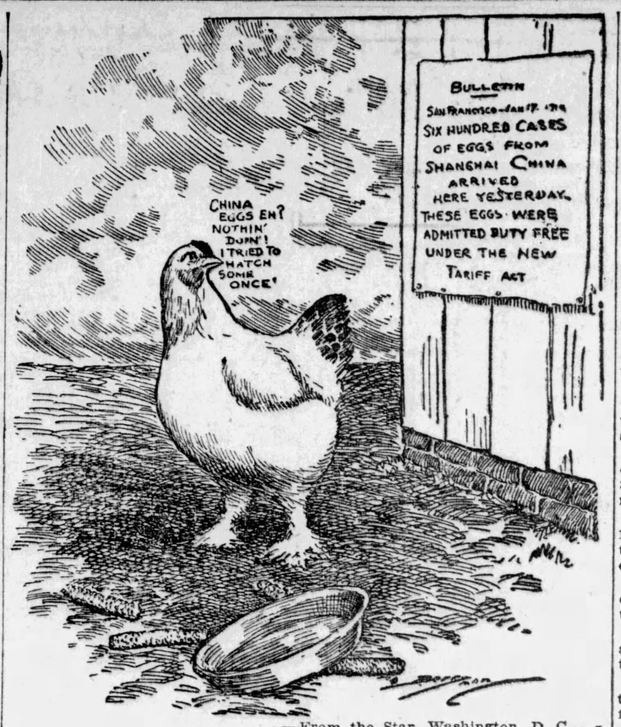
Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth keeping on doing. Persistence brings more than brilliancy in any market. That men should "pray without ceasing," Jesus taught by the story of the man who went to a friend at midnight for bread, to feed wayfaring guests. The friend was sleepy, and lay, with his whole family, on the common Oriental floor-bed. His house was locked up for the night. So he cried out—the East still has no social proscriptions against screaming messages loudly—that he could not grant the request. But the neighbor persisted, with a din that roused the householders near by; and at length to still the disturbance and secure a chance to go to sleep again, the unfriendly neighbor got up and gave the three loaves that were desired.

The story teaches by contrast. If that is churlish man's way, how much better is the gracious Heavenly Father's way? Even from this inadequate parallel, learn, said Jesus, to keep on asking until you receive. Man's importunity gives God an opportunity. God will give you what you really seek; for He is better than an earthly father. However, like other parents He loves to be asked by His children for gifts. Therefore the threefold injunction of Jesus, which in English makes an acrostic:

A sk
S eek
K nock

But, after all, insists some reader, how does God answer prayer? That is one of many of God's ways which I do not understand. I do not know how He creates life. I do not know how He maintains the universe. I do not know how He executes His countless operations in nature. I do not know how He speaks to the spirit that trusts Him. For all these I am content to accept the evidence of results. That he does answer prayer I know; and so do tens of millions of other Christians. Also we know that "Prayer is the Christian's vital breath."

Without prayer the relations between God and man grow distant and formal and joyless. As one has said, "God quickly fades out of the life that forgets to pray." The law of prayer is beyond the natural order; but it is a law of the spiritual life which may not be broken without disaster.


BULLETIN
SAN FRANCISCO—JAN 17—1914
SIX HUNDRED CASES OF EGGS FROM SHANGHAI CHINA ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY. THESE EGGS WERE ADMITTED DUTY FREE UNDER THE NEW TARIFF ACT
CHINA EGGS EH? NOTHIN' DOIN'! I TRIED TO HATCH SOME ONCE!

—From the Star, Washington, D. C.

Editor White Is Not a Candidate

William Allen White's views on himself in his paper, The Emporia Gazette.

A number of Progressives at Lakin, more kind than considerate, yesterday resoluted in favor of this man White, or Emporia, for governor. They wanted him to run as a Progressive candidate.

To which The Gazette says no—a thousand times no. For we are on to that man White, and, without wishing to speak disrespectfully of a fellow-townsman, who, so far as we know, may be at least outwardly decent in the simpler relations of life—perhaps he pays his debts when it is convenient, and he may be kind to his family, though that's not to his credit, for who wouldn't be?—and he may have kept out of jail one way or another for some time; without, as we say, desiring to speak disrespectfully of this man, we know that he is not the man either to run for governor, or, if such a grotesque thing could be imagined, to serve as governor.

So, in the words of the poet, nix on Willyum Allen. The Gazette's nose is hard and cold on the proposition to make him governor. He is a four-flusher, a ring-tailed, rip-snorting hell-raiser, and a grandstander. He makes a big noise. He yipes and kloodles around a good deal, but he is everlastingly and pre-eminently N. G. as Gubernatorial timber—ful of knots, warts, woodpecker holes and rotten spots.

He would have the enemity of more men who have walked the plank politically than any other man in Kansas, and his candidacy would issue an irrevocable party to be the official minority report, world without end.

Men and women would be trampled to death at 7 o'clock election morning trying to get at the polls to cast the first vote against him, and at night perfectly good citizens, kind fathers and indulgent husbands would risk a jail sentence to get in at least 10 votes against him as repeaters. It may be that the Progressive party needs a goat, but the demand doesn't require a Billy goat.

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party.

But this man White is a shoulder-galled, sore-backed, hamstrung, wind-broken string-halted, stump-sucking old stager, who, in addition to being no good for draught and general purposes, has the political bots, blind-staggers, heaves, pink-eye and epizootic. Moreover, he is looced and has other defects. People in the state may be fooled by the doped up it and fancy steps of this man White. But we know him.

And, if he is a candidate of governor or for any other office, we propose to tell the truth about him—how he robbed the county with a padded printing bill, how he offered to trade off his support to a congressman for a government building, how he has blackmailed good citizens and has run a bulldozing, disreputable newspaper in this town for 20 years, and has grafted off business men, and sold fake mining stock, and advocated anarchy and assassination.

What Spider Indicated.

Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

When Mark Twain, in his early days was editor of a Missouri paper, a superstitious subscriber wrote to him saying that he had found a spider in his paper and asking him whether this was a sign of good luck or bad. The humorist wrote him this answer and printed it:

"Old Subscriber—Finding a spider in your paper was neither good luck nor bad luck for you. The spider was merely looking over our paper to see which merchant is not advertising, so that he can go to that store and lead a life of undisturbed peace ever afterward."

A Plea for St. Valentine's Day

It seems a long, long time ago when we sent out valentines. Those were pleasant little missives. I refer not to the caricatures, by which the romance of the day was much impaired, but to the lacy, heart-and-arrow, poetic kind, some of which cost as much as 10 cents.

The feverish distribution of these did no harm; on the contrary, it must have worked good. The sentiments expressed were at least read, even if not always believed, sometimes not understood. Few of us but can recall excerpts, which we repeat with a certain wistful zest that decries age! We appreciate them now more than we did then.

Why not really revive Saint Valentine's Day? We need it. We need more of the sentiment that is cheap; not cheap sentiment. We need this authority to pause in our hurlyburly, our pursuit of the tangible and the material, and to give ourselves over to one general indulgence in the romance and chivalry.

All the world loves a lover. The fact can never die. And although Saint Valentine's Day is but a masque and a mummery, wherein we play at a Court of Love, its 12 hours of pretty pretense distil dew upon the most sordid heart.

We in America have few gentle observances; we do much for practical gain and much out of patriotism; but we devote ourselves—we as a people—little to the purely fanciful and ethical. We have lost May Day, a graceful custom doomed, perhaps, by natural progress. However, may we not have back upon our national calendar good Saint Valentine's Day, in all its innocence of eternal vows to sweeten the workaday heart? Though it comes as a fad, let it come.—Edwin L. Sabin, in February Lippincott's

VARIETIES

There are 1,127,940 automobiles in service in the United States.

Equal suffrage prevails in Mexico to a certain extent.

The German birth rate showed a decrease of 1,100 last year.

California's 1913 deciduous fruits crops netted growers $18,500,000.

In this country the telephone industry employs 152,000 people.

Russia is the home of nearly one-half of the world's Jews.

Switzerland's woodworking establishments produce great quantities or excelsior.

To the close of 1913 Alaska had produced known mineral wealth to the value of $248,300,000.

The death rate from tuberculosis for the whole kingdom of Prussia for 1912 was only 14.49 to each thousand persons.

New York state has 148,061 factories, employing 1,286,150 persons, of whom 347,601 are women and 13,519 are children.

Fewer American shoes were sold in 1912 in Cuba, because of the shoe factories that are being built and operated there.

Wyoming agriculture in 1913 had an output valued at $25,000,000. Manufactures were valued at $6,000,000.

The total production of coal in China at present reaches almost 10,000,000 tons a year.

New Guinea is one of the few countries that still present untrodden fields for the explorer.

A bullet from a high power rifle travels 8,000 feet a second. One from an automatic pistol less than half that distance.

The Klondike fields, which are in Yukon territory, Dominion of Canada, have produced nearly $125,000,000.

Gathering and selling acorns is a new industry in Arkansas to supply eastern nursery firms with material for forest planting.

The province of Alberta, Canada, is believed to have 90,000,000 tons of coal available.

A Sacramento man has proposed a plan to irrigate 9,000,000 acres of California land at a cost of $45,000,000.

Ostrich farms in British southwest Africa export more than $12,000,000 worth of plumes a year.

The railroads of this country will collect about $10,000,000 this year because of the extra business resulting from the parcel post.

Discoveries of extensive deposits of limestone and silica in the Philippines have led to the formation of a company to manufacture cement there.

It has been unofficially estimated that the ice cream consumption of the United States is about five quarts per capita annually.

Forestry experts have demonstrated that teak timber can be raised on plantations that is as strong as that from natural forests.

Although the United States has more cattle than any other country, except India, it is the world's greatest importer of hides and skins.

In the Uunted States there are three times as many native born women as all the foreign born men and women put together.

More than a thousand camels are used in Queensland as a means of transport across the arid districts, and the number is rapidly increasing.

It is suggested that if the consumption of quinine expands to any greater extent in India, which already takes one-sixth of the world's supply, the price will speedily rise.

The area of Alaska is nearly 600,000 square miles, almost equal to that of the entire eastern half of the United States.

It has been figured that no less than 50,000 birds are killed annually in England alone by dashing themselves into lighthouses during night flights.

A famous German physician proves that infantile paralysis is often carried from one household to another by domestic animals, such as chickens, ducks and steers.

Although Pittsburg ranks fifth among the cities of the United States for population, having only about one-fourth as many residents as New York, it is the largest fuel consumer in the world.

The exports of cotton from Galveston, Tex., for the season just closed show a total of 4,010,691 bales, which is said to be the highest figure ever attained by any cotton port in the world.

It is estimated that the amount of capital invested in Swiss hotels and restaurants is $175,000,000, and that these establishments employ more than 10,000 persons.

Through the work of the Minnesota agricultural botany department of the agricultural college it will soon be possible for farmers to become familiar with the seed of 96 varieties of weeds.

The largest telescope in the world is to be put into position in Ottawa. It will weigh 50 tons, will contain a 72-inch lens and will be large enough for an automobile to drive through its tube.

Since a process for recovering sulphur from beneath quicksand was put into operation in Louisiana, in 1914, more than 2,330,000 tons of refined product have been recovered.

Prince Edward island is virtually the pioneer in rural mail delivery among the Canadian provinces. Eighty-six routes have been established in the island since the plan was undertaken in 1909-10.

A locality in Maine, in which there is a long chain of lakes, was recently drained in order that it might be turned into farming land. The land has refused to remain drained, however, and the lakes are gradually reappearing as they were before.

In New Zealand all males are obliged to do military drill from 14 to 21 years of age, and schools are required to withhold scholarship grants from any student who can not prove that he has complied with the provisions of drill.

On the ranch of F. L. Wineland, in Franklin, Neb., there is the original bull and cow from whom were developed the breed of polled Herefords. The breed started from the fact that McKinley, the bull, had dead horns. Mr. Wineland noticed the fact, saw its commercial value and the breed was the result.

The experimental work conducted by the Canadian government in regard to the manufacture of peat proved so successful that there are now two private concerns producing peat, one at Alfred, Ontario, and the other at Farnham, Quebec. It is said that the peat manufactured by the Canadian government is satisfactory for grates and also good for cooking.

The PEACE PAGE.

EDITOR MARTHA HOLDEN

THE BLADE BOOK

The Good Old Times.

Being past three score and ten, anything which tells of olden times, "good old times," as some choose to put it, is of interest to me. The letter of L. W. B., of Maine, in The Blade, October 16, is especially to the point. And as the editor of the Peace Page asks for a letter about "old-fashioned good times," I thought I would comply with the request. Not wishing, however, to anticipate L. W. B., I will confine myself to my individual experience as a farm boy.

One of my earliest recollections is of being sent to a neighbor's house to "borrow fire." To the present generation this doubtless seems a huge jest, but at the time I speak of it was no jest. Before the invention of the friction match the prevailing mode of starting a fire was with the steel and flint or "punk box." This job was slow and laborious. It was easier and quicker to run a few hundred yards to a neighbor's for some live coals. It was one of the duties of the last one to bed to cover up some brands in the ashes of the fireplace to keep the fire until morning. In those days there was good reason for quarreling about who was to get up first and start the fire. Isn't it strange that a matter of so much importance to the everyday needs of humankind remained without any material improvement from the days of primitive man down to within the memory of people now living?

When we consider the importance to man of this element it is not so much of a wonder that primitive man should deify and worship it.

Just think of what trouble the smoker of that period had in carrying steel, flint and tinder box in order to light his pipe, but they did it.

Probably in no department of human endeavor has the change been greater in the past century than in that of farming. For many a weary mile I have followed a plow made of a block of wood shod with a piece of iron, drawn by oxen. This plow simply scratched a furrow instead of turning the soil over as does the modern plow. With the small farmer who could not afford oxen, even the bossy which furnished the family supply of milk and butter was pressed into service as a draft animal. Grain was sown by hand, and when mature was reaped with a hand sickle, or at best, with a cradle. A cradle in this case, it may be explained was a scythe with an attachment arranged so as to carry the cut grain forward, depositing it upright against the standing grain. This cradling and binding grain was slow and backbreaking work.

The haying was much the same kind of work, cut with a scythe, raked with a hand rake, tended and handled with a fork consisting of a forked stick. To follow this kind of work from daylight until dark for five or six weeks was the annual routine of the good old times.

The hay and grain crops were stored in the barn and the next work in order was the threshing. Every barn had its threshing floor, where the grain was flailed out and winnowed by hand. Much of this work was done on stormy days and before daylight in the mornings, the daytime being devoted to plowing, picking potatoes, etc., and after winter set in, to chop and haul wood. I have been called up many a cold morning at 4 o'clock to go on the threshing floor to work until daylight.

This way of threshing was not altogether without its compensating pleasure. The threshers, whether two or more, always beat in unison. On large farms, where there were enough hands, four constituted a crew, all beating time. This rhythmical beating had the same stimulating effect that the beating of a drum has upon the marching soldiers.

The first threshing machines were built stationary in the barn, and required two or more yoke of oxen for motive power, hence only the well-to-do could afford them.

L. W. B. mentions the spinning wheel. I know all about the spinning wheel and its accessories, including the hand loom. It may interest some of The Blade readers if I tell about flax raising and its preparation for the loom.

The finest and best fibre was obtained from the finest and longest straws. Therefore the flax was not cut but pulled up by the roots. After drying for a few days the heads or seeds balls were removed with an implement made for that purpose; this done, the flax straw was spread out in some grass plot, there to stay until the pith or woody core had rotted sufficiently to break easily and separate from the fibre. This took from three to five weeks. It was then gathered up and brought to a shed constructed purposely for this use. It contained a furnace or kiln with racks above upon which the flax was spread for drying. The breaking or "scutching" of flax was probably one of the dirtiest and most unpleasant jobs imaginable. It was therefore the custom to have a "scutching bee." The neighbors and especially the young folks of both sexes, were invited to come, usually at 4 o'clock in the morning. Then among laughter and fun the work proceeded with a rush. The furnace was fixed the previous night in order to have the flax dry and brittle, as it worked best while warm, this being another reason for having many hands. After the work was over the crowd "washed up" and had a substantial breakfast with trimmings of cider, apples, etc., winding up with an hour or so of social enjoyment such as games, and when opportunity afforded the young folks would indulge in a waltz or schottische. The tango was then unknown. The flax was now ready for the women folks of the family for cleaning, "heckling" and getting it ready for the spinning wheel and loom. These were the days of cheap labor and long hours. Strikes for shorter hours and more pay had not yet come in fashion. The length of the working day was anywhere from 12 to 18 hours, depending on the season of the year and the nerve of the boss.

The above may give a hint why the boys of that day left the farm.—Western Rustic.

Our Correspondents

Kindly send Betsy and I Are Out to Herbert Garred, Henshaw, W. Va. Grandfather's Clock to W. J. Elliott, McAlester, Okla., with instructions as to where music for same may be obtained.

Seeing in your issue of Dec. 25 T. I. C. O. writes of owning tin cream cup or pitcher 120 years old ;the same individual has a slate 12 or 20 years old. Well, now, I have a mess pot that holds one gallon; it was given to my father's aunt in 1776 by a Hessian soldier when Gen. Washington fought at Trenton and defeated Gen. Rahl of the British, and one of the prisoners gave it to Granny Pitcher. Her husband was a brother to Moll Pitcher, of Monmouth fame. Granny Pitcher gave me the mess pot a few years before she died, and I have a pair of steelyards the old lady gave me. They weigh from one-fourth pound to 50 pounds. There is also a rum bottle that granny gave me; it stood on the first tavern, as it was called in early days. Their closest neighbor was at Chillicothe, on old town 42 miles. Next was Marietta, 65 miles east. Now, the mess pot was given Granny Pitcher 137 years ago. Pitcher and wife came to Lancaster, O., in 1793. I am over 80 years old and was a soldier and wore the blue and I am glad I was a soldier.—H. F. D., Ohio.

"I now have a fine family of little girls," says J. M. W., of Pennsylvania, who wrote before Christmas for a little girl. He now has 73 correspondents from 15 different states. J. M. W. calls himself "the little 60-year-old boy."

If any of the descendants of Jonathan Manter, who married Sarah Chase, November 15, 1755, see this, I would like to get in communication with them. Jonathan Manter was a resident of Massachusetts.—O. P. McN., W. Va.

I have seen letters and notes from many post card and curio collectors of The Blade family and would enjoy corresponding with some of them. I am a coin and stamp collector, have been for years, and have fine, large collections of both. The oldest coin I have is a silver tetradrachm of Alex the Great, 336 years B. C. Also have the mass, pine tree and oak tree shillings silver, dated 1652. This was about the first money coined in America. Also a fine lot of continental currency. And a revolutionary war bond of 1777. If it would interest The Blade readers, may describe some of them in my next letter. I have been a photographer for 25 years. We have a fine farming country here. Scenic postcards exchanged with Blade readers. We like The Blade.—R. S. T., Michigan.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

This truth comes to us more and more the longer we live that on what field or in what uniform or with what aims we do our duty matters very little; or even what our duty is, great or small, splendid or obscure. Only to find our duty certainly; and somewhere, or somehow, to do it faithfully, makes us good, strong, happy and useful men, and tunes our lives into some feeble echo of the life of God.—Phillips Brooks.

Xmas Exchange "Thank Yous"

I am under many obligations to you for the many nice presents which I received during the Christmas holidays through your wonderful Christmas plan. I never witnessed a more happy event than Christmas was to me this year. I received so many nice books for the little ones and many other nice things of which I am very proud. And to those who failed to give their address I think you for the books and religious papers you so kindly sent me and my little ones. May God bless you for being so generous. I have mailed each and every one a card of thanks for the nice presents they sent me. I hope next year to be able to give something myself to help make others happy, for you know, dear Peace Page Readers, that the good book says it is better to give than to receive. As I have already experienced the happines; of receiving, I want to experience the happiness of giving. I hope as the Christmas plan grows older that there will not be a home where there are orphans or shutins but what will be made happy and where the days were once dark and dreary for the invalid, the bright sun will once more shine.—Mrs. Edward C. Deck, Gilkey, North Carolina.

I want to thank all The Blade readers for their kindness in sending books, clothing and other remembrances to us at Christmas time. My little girls had a lovely Christmas.—Mrs. Nellie Martin, Hartford, Michigan.

We wish to thank each one who remembered us so nicely. Old Santa commenced to bring us presents Dec. 22, and has brought us presents each day since. He has brought us everything we could wish for and we thank you more than you will ever know. We hope every little boy and girl fared as well. Next year we hope we can be Santa Claus to some one. It has been the happiest Christmas we have ever had. Thank you all again. Yours with love.—Lamont and Adin Bacon, Mansfield, Mo.

Please publish my many thanks to each and every one who remembered me this past Christmas. Dear friends, I thank you for all your gifts to me and my six children and dear old grandma, and now I am wishing you all a happy New Year, with the hand of Gof to guide you all your journey through; may you remember me, though far away our distance apart, but love can bridge the sea and keep us close in heart. Your unknown friend, but a Blade reader.—Mrs. N. B. Jones, Wellville, Va.

Please print my thanks in The Blade to all the readers who kindly thought of me and my three little children Christmas. It was the happiest Christmas they have spent since their papa died. May God bless them all that sent clothing and toys, as they were greatly appreciated by their mother, who was unable to get them anything for Christmas. May God bless you and your noble work and may your life be long and happy.—Mrs. Jennie Richardson, Bluff City, R. F. D., No. 2, Tenn.

HOME SANITATION

By Martha Holden.

Will you please give me some information upon the subject, "Sanitation in the home." I will appreciate highly anything you may say. I have been a reader of the dear old Blade for several winters. The Peace Page is my favorite page. From this page I get such good information.—M. A. M. F., Va.,

Just before I read the above I had been talking with a high school teacher, a graduate of an eastern college, a practical young woman who has the care of a home as well as the direction of public study. Said she: "Every day I realize how much happier I am with few possessions; fewer ornaments on the mantel, fewer dust catchers of every sort, fewer kitchen utensels,—yes, less food, even. I am happier when I don't stuff."

Don't stuff yourself, is the first principle in physical hygiene; don't stuff your house, the first principle in home sanitation.

Haven't you all known the woman who seemed to feel that space in her home was disgrace. Her walls were hung with pictures, every sort of print, or chromo or lithograph, just so there were plenty. Furniture abounded, you could not rest for the chairs, and when it came to ornaments the whole idea had seemed to be to leave no uncvered space on mantel, or piano, or table. Just a succession every where of ugly, meaningless trumpery assembled in a place that might have been a home.

However, our corespondent has asked for home sanitation suggestions, and the first thing I know, I'll be launched on the problem of aesthetics in the home.

Lets talk about the kitchen first, because that's the one room in the whole house that must always be clean. There is no such thing as a too-clean kitchen. I have been in oppressively clean-living rooms, but kitchen, never. The cleanest looking kitchen I know contains a cupboard with white-wood shelves; these are never papered, unless it be sandpapered, but they are as white as boards can be scoured.

Kitchen floors are easiest cared for when covered with linoleum which may be washed every day if necessary without the heavy labor which is caused by scrubbing a wooden floor. If no scrubbing covering is used, a painted floor is attractive and clean looking. Yellow is a good color for painted kitchen floors; and in paler tones is the best color for kitchen walls. It does not fade, as do green or blue, and it is clean and cheerful, painted kitchen walls may be washed, and one coat of paint each spring keeps them fresh, at least it does mine. Most of these suggestions I have founded on the experience of my own housekeeping. Kitchen windows need frequent washing, as the steam from the cooking makes them greasy. There should be no curtains or draperies of any sort at kitchen windows; just shades.

In summer there should be screens at all doors and windows and if they do not keep the flies out, sticky fly paper and the "swatter" must be resorted to. The fly problem in the country is terrific I know. I can't tell you how to solve it, but its solution is a big factor in improved home sanitation.

Unless a stove be clean inside it will not make good heat. It is kept cleanest outside by daily washings in soap and water. The stove polish cloth is no longer used in our home. The stove is washed as the table, yes, sometimes with sapollo, and there are no blackened pans or hands therefrom. A fireless cooker should be thoroughly washed frequently; and the refrigerator is a dangerous convenience, if not washed once a week in boiling hot water in which washing soda has been dissolved. I keep a special, long handled string mop for this purpose, so that the water may be applied hotter than it could be by hand. The waste pipe receives a similar cleansing with a smaller circular mop.

Just a word about the dish cloths. All housekeepers who are housekeepers scald their tea towels and hang them out to air and dry every day, but in some very well ordered homes the dish rags are hung over the pan behind the stove or in some unventilated place out of sight. Perhaps they never dry thoroughly from one meal to the next. A family once had diphtheria because of such a dish cloth.

The garbage can is kept dry by allowing only drained garbage, wrapped in newspaper to enter it. Once a week the can is cleaned with hot water and a cleaning powder applied with a broom. Then it is sunned or aired a half day. Then lined with newspaper. This sounds like much work, but it only takes a few minutes, and as our garbage is collected by a man for his pigs, we have the satisfaction of feeling that they have wholesome refuse from our can.

Every spring the cellar should be whitewashed; during the winter it should be aired on sunny days, and no decaying fruits or vegetables be permitted to remain.

Sleeping rooms should be aired every day, and slept in with raised windows at night. Small rugs, with the floor bare under the bed are the most sanitary floor covering for bed rooms. Everything about the wash stand should be immaculate. A teaspoonful of kerosene a day will keep the wash bowl shining inside. The worst thing about a wash stand is a dirty soap dish. Wash it every day. Have small towels if necessary, but separate ones, as strictly as you have your own tooth brush or comb and hair brush. Slop jars and closets are kept sweet with a little bichloride of lime added to the water by which they are cleansed. Kerosene is a safe cleanser for the porcelain bath tub; a tin one is best cleaned by a good washing powder.

Have as few plush draperies and upholstered chairs as possible. Morris chairs with loose cushions are the most sanitary easy chairs as well as the most comfortable.

"Have nothing in your homes," says William Morris, "which you do not know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful." Don't stuff the rooms so full that your friends breathe a lot of dust in spite of clean carpets and freshly laundered curtains. A dampened broom, and a moist duster help to keep the germs from flying.

CHEER-UP ROW

I have a girl friend who is at a hospital for an operation, and would be pleased to receive cheerful cards or letters from Blade readers. She is one herself. Her name and address are Miss Mary Stevenson, Greensboro, N. C., care of St. Leo's Hospital.

Please send cards to Jane Fidler, Quincy, Mich., a paralytic.

Nellie Huff, ..., Ky., wishes to thank the kind friends who sent her cards and gifts. She received 435 cards, 41 letters and 13 Christmas books and several other gifts. All of which made her very happy.

I would like to shake hands with each of you. I want to thank you all for sending cards to the dear grandpa I told you about, Geo. T. Mack, Sr., Stuttgart, Ark., Route 4. A good many remembered him. He didn't know what it meant, but I told him. I'm going to send the Blade to him, so he will be a reader, too. He surely did enjoy the cards. His companion is dead, and he is so lonely. May God bless you all.—M. E. M., Nebraska.

Life's Little Things

A wild bird's song is a little thing—lost in the deeps of a frowning sky. And yet as it falls on a listening ear and leaves its message of melody, earth's green seems brighter and life is sweeter, all through an autumn day.

The coo of a babe is a little thing—meaningless sound from a vacant mind. But 'tis the only sound that all nations heed; the one clear language all races know. A mother's love is a little thing—too son, alas, forgot! But it typifies to bind human-kind the love and trust and hope divine that bear with patience calm and sweet the wilful wrong in these lives of ours.

A passing smile is a little thing—lost in a world of toil and care. And yet the soul with gloom oppressed, and the life grown wearied with burdens hard will happier be in the after-glow of a smile that is warmly kind.

A kindly word is a little thing—a breath that goes and a sound that dies. But the heart that gives and the heart that hears may know that it sings and sings till at last it blends with the wild bird's song and the coo of babes in what men call the celestial choir.—Milwaukee Journal.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Laurelle of Oregon wants the address of Mrs. Frank P. Evans, late of Grand Blanc, Mich.

Nell of W. Va.

POETS' CORNER

NOTICE OF COPYRIGHT.

Several weeks since there appeared in this department the poem "My Conscience," from the Biographical Edition of the Complete Poetical Works of James Whitcomb Riley, copyright 1913; used by permission of the publishers, The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

EDITOR WEEKLY BLADE.

A FIRE MIST AND A PLANET

By Prof. Carruth.

A fire mist and a planet,
A crystal and a cell,
A jellyfish and a saurian,
And caves where the cavemen dwell.
Then a sense of law and beauty,
And a face turned from the clod—
Some call it Evolution,
And others call it God.

A haze on the far horizon,
The infinite, tender sky;
The ripe, rich tints of the cornfields,
And the wild geese sailing high;
And all over upland and lowland
The charm of the goldenrod—
Some of us call it Autumn,
And other call it God.

Like the tide on a crescent sea beach
When the moon is new and thin,
Into our hearts high yearnings
Come welling and surging in—
Come from the mystic ocean
Whose rim no foot his trod—
Some of us call it Longing—
And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty,
A mother starved for her brood;
Socrates drinking the hemlock,
And Jesus on the rood;
The million who, humble and nameless,
The straight, hard pathway track—
Some call it Consecration,
And others call it God.

THE LOST CHORD

Adelaide Anne Procter.

Seated one day at the organ,
I was weary and ill at ease,
And my fingers wandered idly
Over the noisy keys.

I do not know what I was playing,
Or what I was dreaming then,
But I struck one chord of music,
Like the sound of a great amen.

It flooded the crimson twilight
Like the close of an angel psalm,
And it lay on my fevered spirit,
With a touch of infinite calm.

It quieted pain and sorrow,
Like love overcoming strife;
It seemed the harmonious echo
From our discordant life.

It linked all perplexed meanings
Into one perfect peace,
And trembled away into silence,
As if it were loath to cease.

I have sought, but I seek it vainly,
That one lost chord divine,
That came from the soul of the organ,
And entered into mine.

It may be that Death's bright angel
Will speak in that chord again;
It may be that only in heaven
I shall hear that grand Amen.

AUF WIEDERSEHEN

The little gate was reached at last,
Half hid in lilacs down the lane;
She pushed it wide, and as she passed,
A wistful look she backward cast,
And said, "Auf wiedersehen!"

Lingered reluctant, and again,
Half doubting if she did aright,
Soft as the dews that fell that night,
She said, "Auf wiedersehen!"

The lamp's clear gleam flits up the stair;
I linger in delicious pain;
Ah! in that chamber whose rich air
To breathe in thought I scarcely dare,
Thinks she, "Auf wiedersehen!"

'Tis thirteen years: Once more I press
The turf that silences the lane;
I hear the rustle of her dress,
I smell the lilacs, and—ah, yes!—
I hear "Auf wiedersehen!"

Sweet piece of bashful maiden art!
The English words had seemed too fain;
But these—they drew us heart to heart,
Yet held us tenderly apart;
She said, "Auf weidersehen!"

HE LIVES LONG

WHO LIVES WELL

Randolph.

Wouldst thou live long? The only means are these—
'Bove Galen's diet or Hippocrates',
Strive to live well; tread in the upright ways,
And rather count thy actions than thy days;
Then thou hast lived enough amongst us here.
For every day well spent I count a year.
Live well, and then, how soon soe'er thou die,
Thou art of age to claim eternity.
But he that only outlives Nestor, and appears
To have passed the date of gray Methuselah's years,
If he his life to sloth and sin doth give,
I say he only was—he did not live.

GOOD DEEDS

Shakespeare.

How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world.
Heaven doth with us as we with torches do;
Not light them for our ourselves; for if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike as if we had them not.

THE NOMINAL CHURCH

The Church and the World walked far apart
On the changing shores of time;
The World was singing a giddy song,
And the Church a hymn sublime.
"Come, give me your hand," said the merry World,
"And walk with me this way;"
But the good Church hid her snowy hands
And solmenly answered "Nay.
I will not give you my hand at all,
And I will not walk with you;
Your way is the way that leads to death;
To my Lord I must be true."

"Nay, walk with me but a little space,"
Said the World with a kindly air;
"The road I walk is a pleasant road,
And the sun shines always there;
Your path is thorny, rough and rude,
But mine is broad and plain;
My way is paved with flowers and dews,
And yours with tears and pain;
The sky to me is always blue,
No want, no toil I know;
The sky above you is always dark,
Your lot is a lot of woe;
The way you walk is a narrow way,
But mine is amply wide."

"Your house is too plain," said the proud old World.
"I'll build you one like mine;
Carpets of Brussels and curtains of lace,
And furniture ever so fine."
So he built her a costly and beautiful house;
Most splendid it was to behold:
Her sons and her beautiful daughters dwelt there,
Gleaming in purple and gold;
Rich fairs and shows in the halls were held,
And the World and his children were there,
Laughter and music and feasting were heard
In the place that was meant for prayer.
There were cushioned pews for the rich and gay,
To sit in their pomp and pride:
While the poor, who were clad in shabby array,

But seldom came in inside.
"You give too much to the poor," said the World.
"Far more than you ought to do;
If they are in need of shelter and food,
Why need it trouble you?
Go, take your money and buy rich robes,
Buy horses and carriages fine,
Buy pearls and jewels and dainty food;
Buy the rarest and costliest wine;
My children dote on all these things,
And if you their love would win,
You must do as they do, and walk in the ways
That they are walking in."

Then the Church held fast the strings of her purse,
And modestly lowered her head.
And simpered, "No doubt you are right sir;
Henceforth I will do as you've said."
Then the sons of the World and the sons of the Church
Walked closely hand and heart,
And only the Master who knoweth all
Could tell the two apart.

Then the Church sat down at her ease and said,
"I am rich and my goods are increased.
I have need of nothing or aught to do,
But to laugh, and dance, and feast."
The sly World heard, and he laughed in his sleeve,
And mocking said aside—
"The Church is fallen, the beautiful Church,
And her shame is her boast and pride."

The angel drew near to the mercy-seat,
And whispered in sighs her name.
Then the loud anthems of rapture were hushed,
And heads were covered with shame.
And a voice was heard at last by the Church
From Him who sat on the Throne.
"I know thy works, and how thou hast said,
'I am rich;' and hast not known
That thou art naked, poor and blind,
And wretched before my face;
Therefore, from my presence, I cast thee out,
And blot thy name from its place."

BEYOND THE SMILING

Beyond the smiling and the weeping,
Beyond the waking and the sleeping,
Beyond the sowing and the reaping,
I shall be soon.

Chorus:

Love, rest and home, sweet home,
Love, rest and home, sweet home,
Lord, tarry not; Lord, tarry not,
But come, but come.

Beyond the blooming and the fading,
Beyond the shining and the shading,
Beyond the hoping and the dreading,
I shall be soon.

Beyond the parting and the meeting,
Beyond the farewell and the greeting,
Beyond the pulses fever beating,
I shall be soon.

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Beautiful Solid Brass Midget Clock

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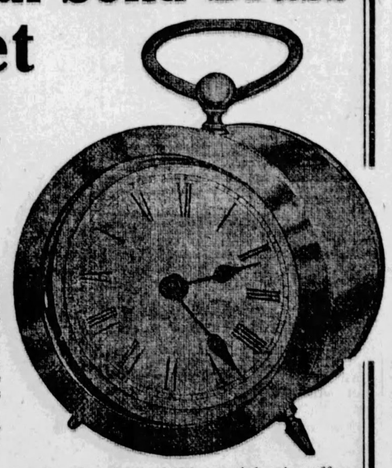

The picture is nearly a full size reproduction of this handsome, practical, reliable clock. It is a sturdy little timepiece, with a thirty-hour movement and it can be regulated to the second. The dial is plain and very distinct. It has steel hands, a brass carrying ring and a footed base.

Only Blade readers may take advantage of this special price offer, 48c postpaid. Be sure to send the coupon with your money.

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This Coupon and 48 cents will entitle any reader of the Weekly Blade to one Midget Clock, sent postage prepaid.

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THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for Health, happiness and Good Cheer.

BLESSED CONTENTMENT

I have just finished reading the letters of our Peace Page and the thought came to me: How well we all seem to be satisfied with our circumstances in life. What a blessing it is to be able to adapt ourselves to circumstances. How easy to become discouraged at the little everyday annoyances that we find in our pathway. It seems to me that all trials and obstacles which we meet in our walk through life are meant to work out some blessing for us when we have surmounted and conquered them.

Very especially does it seem to be made manifest in brooks and rivers. Here balked by some obstacle, there obstructed by some massive thing that lies direct in their path yet they never break themselves ineffectually upon that which impedes them. Rather they begin without fret, a series of delicate adjustments, and their chosen channel being closed to them, they begin making another channel for themselves, gathering force here and there, patient and wise, with the murmurings of song as they go.

It is true that generally, indeed often they are far out of their way. They wind and turn many miles from their true course, but you will notice they reach the sea at last, and you will notice, too, something not less significant, by that splendid economy of nature which we sometimes prefer to call the Mercy of God, make green those valleys they would not otherwise have visited, and with a kind of lavish graciousness, render fertile, fields that did not lie in their early wanderings; and were not apprehended at their source.

There are lives that adapt themselves as graciously, lives that flow and wind past many an obstacle, blessing as they go, "Shining Rivers" running to the sea.—A. Cactus Dodger, Roundup, Montana.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN OREGON

The year of 1914 began in Oregon, at least in the south-western section of the state, with warm, pleasant weather, with birds singing and flowers blooming everywhere. To the present time we have not had a flake of snow on the ground and not frost enough to kill potato vines. We have an abundance of vegetables fresh from the garden every day.

Spring is almost with us again, as all early spring flowers are blooming while chrysanthemums and marigolds and other autumn flowers are yet blooming in the gardens, as our winter has been so mild. Our roses are also in bloom in the yard at the present time.—Laurelle, Oregon.

MICHIGAN FARMLANDS

Last night I read W. H.'s homestead story in the Blade of December 11th, and I want to say a few words to him and others who want a country home If he had come here to Crawford Co., Mich., with $500, six years ago, he could now own as good a farm as one need ask for. We came here at that time with less than $500 and a family of four little girls, Which has increased since, and we now have 300 acres nearly out of debt, a herd of 16 cattle, team and tools.

Land has increased much in value since then, but there are splendid bargains today for those who are ambitious and know enough to use the land properly.

Good land two to three miles from town can be bought for $20 per acre. One forty I know has a four room house on, and nearly all the forty is cleared of timber.

Land from three to five miles from town can yet be had for from $10 to $15, all good plow land, some cleared, and some with timber, oak and pine.

Much land is being purchased by men of means for cattle ranches, and the time for the poor man to get a small farm here will soon be gone.

The uncleaned land is covered with the finest pasture grass for cattle; our herd today (Dec. 18,) is out on the plains and get almost their entire living there. Usually we have snow at this time, but as soon as snow goes off in spring, often in March, the cattle are crazy to get away to the wild pasture.

Our water here is unexcelled; and our climate delightful. Fruit, especially apples, sour cherries and strawberries, grow and bear abundantly. There is no excuse for any man who wishes to live on a farm not owning one so long as conditions here remain as they are.

Those wishing farms should deal with farmers who are here on the ground, not with land-sharks in the cities, who rob them of their all. We want men to come here who will make good, while the land-shark wants only your money.—G. H. W., Michigan.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A KENTUCKY TEACHER

I am a young teacher. I have followed this profession for the last four years. I like the work and think it is the grandest thing of all to be called a "school teacher." I am now teaching in a rural school that his 106 pupils. Most of my teaching has been in the rural schools, but I also taught a session in the Kentucky houses of reform. I shall tell you something about that institution later. I was raised in the country, but for the past few years I had stayed in the city a good part of my time. I have visited several of the largest cities in our country and like city life very much.—P. H. K., Kentucky.

WAITING FOR A VOTE

If I had been a boy I could have cast my first vote this fall, but then I may get to vote sometime, even if I am a girl. I do not care to vote except on the liquor question, and I sincerely hope that the time may soon come when the liquor curse will be driven entirely from our country. I am an ex-schoolma'm, as I taught school last year, but on account of ill-health was not able to teach this year. I like teaching real well, but agree with Joy Lee of W. Va., who thinks it too confining. I am very fond of outdoor life, but as I have had poor health for almost a year, I have had to stay indoors, but I am living in hopes of a good time coming when I have my health back again.—Girlie of Ohio.

A HELPFUL DAUGHTER

I live on a fine large ranch on the beautiful Pine Ridge in northwest Nebraska. I am a girl of 20 springs and have always loved farm life and have always worked with papa in the field and can do all kinds of work on the farm, such as disking, plowing, harrowing, planting with any kind of planter, and this summer I mowed hay and bunched it and helped pitch and haul it. I used to herd cattle when quite small and do yet sometimes, and I have always helped papa break any of the colts which we have to break every spring and fall and that is something that always made me feel like I'd rather be safely on the ground instead of in the wagon behind a wild broncho and holding the "guy rope." But while I can do any outside work I can do all kinds of housework and I am thankful that I can do this kind of work, and I think that any girl or boy should be very thankful and not sorry that they can help their parents in any way for the parents have lots to do for their children when they are too young to help themselves.

Often of late I have seen the question, "Why do the boys leave the farm?" and will say that it is very interesting to me for I have six sisters and four brothers and I am sure that there is not one of them that would exchange farm life for city life. My parents are very good and have taught us how to appreciate farm life and the good there is in it. Of course there is lots of good in the city also. I think a boy ought to be thankful that he has a home to live in and he should not think just because he runs up against a hard job, "well I guess I will have to go to the city and hunt up a soft snap."

I think that all boys and girls should try to make the home better. If it is not just what you think it should be, make it that way and make the best of things wherever you live, and see the pleasure you will get out of it. I know that there are many boys that do not wish to leave the farm for the city.—S. E. D., Nebraska.

HEART TO HEART

I'm a high school student and this is my last year here and I am so sorry, I hate to say anything about it. I just think everything of all the "kids" and every one far and near around here. Spitfire, you still spittin'? I think you're great in your doctrine. Allow me to agree with you in every way. Now, believe me, that ought to "puff" you some or aren't you easily puffed? Come over and see me sometime. I'm thinking I live somewhere near. Can you guess? I wonder if we are not going to have any sleighing. But, I should worry like a doctor and lose my patience.—Snooky Ookums, Mich.

COLORADO SNOW

I am a teacher in a small rural school in the Rocky Mountain district of Colorado. I "broke" the road this morning through snow up to my coat pockets from my cabin to the school house and finding no one there I sat down to read the Peace Page. The snow is above three and one-half feet deep and these mountain passes are full now. It has been snowing steadily for two nights and a day; is snowing now at the rate of an inch per hour and no signs of stopping.—W. C. G., Lake George, Colorado.

This was written Dec. 5 Let us have a letter describing further this great snow storm.—M. H.

BIG DOLL FREE to GIRLS

This TALKING AND SLEEPING DOLL is a great big beauty, NEARLY HALF A YARD TALL, and beautifully dressed in satins and laces. By pressing a button you can make it say "Mamma" and "Papa," just like a real baby. Hearing hair, pearly teeth, rosy cheeks, closes its eyes and goes to sleep. Beautifully dressed, trimmed underwear, stockings and shoes that can be taken off. You can have this beautiful Doll for distributing only 8 of our handsome pictures at 25 cents each. Everybody wants them and will take same on our liberal offer. SEND NO MONEY, just your name and address. We send the pictures free and take back if you can't dispose of. E. U. GRIFF, JG52 CHICAGO

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

In the Hudson Valley.

For two months I have been reading the Peace Page and enjoy it very much. I am corresponding with a number of Blade readers and it is great fun. I live in the Hudson valley, which is noted for its beautiful scenery. It certainly has some very pretty places. My home is near Mt. Beacon, a summer resort which is also the steepest incline railroad in the world. I would like very much to correspond with the Blade girls and boys. I am 19 years old. I think my hobbie is walking.—Lila L. Scott, 18 Masters Place, Beacon, New York.

Joy of Horseback Riding.

I would like to have a post card shower. Would like to hear more from Rough Rider, Tennessee. I have taken special interest in her letters. This town is surrounded by mountains. The principal industry is the manufacture of dynamite, there being the two largest factories in the state located here. I like swimming, skating and can even do housework, but my hobby is horseback riding. To get up in the morning and saddle up for a good ride before breakfast with the fresh morning air blowing in your face is great fun.—Dewey Kirkland, Sinnemahoning, Pa.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Goldie Corn, Bird's Run, Ohio, has a 10th birthday April 13. She sends this riddle, "What is it that God never saw, Washington might have seen, and we all see every day?"

Dessie Gifford, Hunt, Ill., is 12 years old, loves the Peace Page letters and wishes cards.

Charlotte M. Thomas, Mansfield, Pa., has been ill for some time. She is 11 years old.

Mary Neil Phillips, Hopkins, N. C., is 13 years old with a birthday March 8. Horseback riding is her hobby.

I have read about the old pitcher and several other old articles in the Blade. I have an iron wedge that my father's grandfather had, and my grandfather was 92 when he died making it between 150 and 175 years old. I will be 19 years old the 27th of March and would like to receive post cards or letters. Will answer all I possibly can. My occupation is teaching and would like to hear from all the teachers.—Virgil T. Lowdermilk, Oscar, W. Va.

I have up to this time received 57 cards and seven letters of which I am proud. I wish to thank you all for your courtesy toward me. But listen, girls: I am pleased to hear from you, but please call me a Miss and not a Mr. I thank you.—Tay Lee, Gandeeville, W. Va.

Bernice Marple, Buckhannon, W. Va., wishes all the Blade boys and girls could visit her. They would climb hills and roam through the woods. Bernice had a birthday Jan. 8.

WOMAN IN BAD CONDITION

Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Montpelier, Vt. — "We have great faith in your remedies. I was very irregular and was tired and sleepy all the time, would have cold chills, and my hands and feet would bloat. My stomach bothered me, I had pain in my side and a bad headache most of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me lots of good and I now feel fine. I am regular, my stomach is better and my pains have all left me. You can use my name if you like. I am proud of what your remedies have done for me." — Mrs. MARY GAUTHIER, 21 Ridge St., Montpelier, Vt.

An Honest Dependable Medicine

It must be admitted by every fair-minded, intelligent person, that a medicine could not live and grow in popularity for nearly forty years, and to-day hold a record for thousands upon thousands of actual cures, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, without possessing great virtue and actual worth. Such medicines must be looked upon and termed both standard and dependable by every thinking person.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Bibical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

SETH THOMAS

Kindly give a sketch of the life of Seth Thomas.—L. J. I., Quincy, Ill.

Seth Thomas, the manufacturer, was born at Wolcott, Conn., in 1785, the son of James and Martha Thomas. His advantages for education were very meager consisting of a very few days of attendance at a public school. He served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and joiner. Leaving at his majority with a small kit of tools and a small amount of money, he was strongly inclined to avail himself of water power to facilitate his business and entered into negotiation for a site on Mad River, Conn., but was unsuccessful and abandoned the project and went to Plymouth. In association with Eli Terry and Silas Hoadley he commenced the manufacture of clocks in the southeast part of the town, now known as Hancock station on the New York and New England railroad. After one year in 1810 Terry sold his interest and the firm continued two years as Thomas and Hoadley, when Thomas sold his interest to Hoadley and removed to Plymouth Hollow, now Thomastown, and began the manufacture of clocks on his own account. The business steadily increased until the corporation employed about 900 with a monthly payroll of over $30,000 and a yearly product valued at $1,000,000. In 1853 he organized the Seth Thomas clock company. He built during these years a cotton mill and brass rolling and wire mills.

Politically Mr. Thomas favored the Whig party, religiously he was a Congregationalist. He was twice married and was the father of nine children. He died January 29,1859.

EMILIO AGUINALDO

Please give a short biography of Emilio Aguinaldo.—R. E. S., Mudfork, W. Va.

Aguinaldo, the leader of the insurgents in the philippine insurrection of 1896, and their chief in the Spanish-American war of 1898, was born in Imus in 1870. His father was a planter and he received his early education at the college of St. Jean de Lateran and the University of St. Tomas in Manila. Later he became a protege of a Jesuit priest and was for a time a student in the medical department of the Pontifical University of Manila. In 1888 he had some trouble with the authorities and went to Hong Kong. Young Aguinaldo there became interested in military affairs and gained a knowledge of warfare. He achieved a reputation for intelligence, ability, shrewdness and diplomacy and had a personal magnetism which gave him influence among his countrymen. On the outbreak of a rebellion against Spanish authority in 1896 he became a commanding figure with the insurgents. He was at the head of the diplomatic party, which succeeded in making terms with the Spanish government, the latter paying a large sum to the Philippine leaders to lay down their arms. Aguinaldo quarreled with his associates in Hong Kong over the division of this money and went to Singapore, where he came in contact with the United States consul shortly before the breaking out of the war between the United States and Spain. On the representations of the consul Commodore Dewey telegraphed to have Aguinaldo sent to to him. The insurgent leader arrived at Cavite shortly after the battle of Manila bay. He was given opportunity to organize the Filipinos against Spanish authority, but they were never officially recognized by the Americans. At the capture of Manila the insurgents claimed the right to sack the city which the Americans denied. On June 12, 1898, Aguinaldo organized a so called Filipino Republic with himself as president, but very soon proclaimed himself dictator. He claimed the independence of the islands and organized an extensive conspiracy among the natives and ordered the complete massacre of the Americans. The plot was discovered in time and failed. The intention of Aguinaldo to oppose the American occupation had been growing evident and on the evening of February 4, 1899, his forces attacked the American lines in the suburbs of Manila. The news of this act caused the prompt ratification of the Spanish-American treaty by the senate. Aguinaldo made a determined resistance to the Americans and the rainy season soon prevented the latter from following up their successes in the open field; but early in 1900 the revolution was broken up, Aguinaldo driven into hiding, and his correspondence, order books, etc., were captured by General Funston, who captured Aguinaldo himself at Palawan, Luzon, March 23, 1901. On April 2 he took the oath of allegiance.

ANNEKE JANS

Please give a brief history of Anneke Jans and her estate in the columns of your paper—E. E. F., Effingham, Ill.

Anneke Jans was a Dutch colonist in America. She died in Albany, N. Y., in 1663. In 1630 she came to New Netherlands from Holland with her husband, Roeloff Jansen. Six years later her husband secured a grant of a tract of land containing 62 acres and reaching from the Hudson to the present Broadway and from a point near Desbrosses street to Warren street. In 1654, Anneke, upon the death of her second husband, Everardus Bogardus, obtained in her name a patent right to the tract. In 1671 the land was sold by the heirs to the English Governor Lovelace. Three of the heirs, however, did not sign the document. Later the property was confiscated by the English government and deeded to Trinity Church corporation in 1705. From 1749 the possession of the property has been the subject of numerous suits by the heirs, based chiefly on the omitted signatures. They were all decided for the defendants.

COMMERCE COMMISSION

I would like to have some information about the Interstate Commerce Commission.—V. R. L., Burgettstown, Pa.

On February 4, 1887, congress passed an act creating the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was invested with the authority to regulate certain matters with respect to commerce which were detrimental to the public interest, and with authority to require annual reports from all carriers engaged in interstate commerce. The act has not accomplished all that its framers hoped, but nevertheless it has done great good.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Will you kindly give a description of Brooklyn Bridge?—M. H., Tuckaseigee, N. C.

The New York and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, across the East River, was completed by John Roebling in 1883. It consists of a main suspension span of 1,595½ feet and two shore spans of 930 feet each. Four steel wire cables, each 15¾ inches in diameter, support the roadway platform and the stiffening trusses at a height of 135 feet above the water at the center of the span. It has a total length of 5,989 feet, of which 2,492 belong to the New York approach and 1,901 feet to that on the Brooklyn side. The roadway, 85 feet in width, is divided into five sections, the two on the outer side for vehicles and electric cars, the two on the inner for the electric cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. and the central division for foot passengers. The cables are carried over saddles on the tops of two stone towers, each 278 feet high, and anchored at each end in solid cubical structures of stone masonry 119 feet by 132 feet, which rise to a height of 90 feet above high water mark and weigh 60,000 tons each. The suspension span has a weight of 7,000 tons, which is supported by the four cables already described, each of which is estimated to have an ultimate strength of 11,200 tons. The total cost of the structure was $9,000,000.

FERDINANDO GORGES

Please print a sketch of the life of Sir Ferdinando Gorges.—R. J. S., Blodgett, Ore.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges, colonial proprietor of Maine, was born at Ashton, Somersetshire about 1565 and died in 1647. He was a partner in the conspiracy of the Earl of Essex, against whom he testified in his trial in 1601. When Waymouth returned in 1605 from his voyage to North America and brought with him five Indian captives, Gorges took three of them into his house, caused them to be instructed in the English language, obtained from them information about islands and harbors of their native country and determined to become a proprietor of these lands. In 1606 the king incorporated two companies the London and the Plymouth between which was divided the territory extending 50 miles inland from the 34th to the 45th parallel north latitude. The Plymouth colony had the northern portion which was styled North Virginia. Three ships with 100 settlers sailed from Plymouth May 31, 1607, and reached the mouth of the Kennebec in Maine, where they began a settlement abandoned the next spring. In 1616 Gorges sent out William Vines with a company which encamped on the river Saco through the winter. In 1620 Gorges and his company secured a new incorporation for the governing of New England in America which was empowered to hold territory extending westward from sea to sea between the 40th and 48th parralels. Gorges himself united with John Mason in taking grants of the district called Laconia and under his auspices several settlements were attempted. His son, Robert Gorges, was appointed in 1623 by the council of New England general governor of the country. This council resigned its charter to the king in 1635 and the elder Gorges now determined to establish a miniature sovereignty on his own domain. To this end he obtained a charter from the king constituting him lord proprietary of the province of Maine, with extraordinary governmental powers, to be transmissable with the property to his heirs and assigns. He sent his son, Thomas, to be deputy governor, and the officers took an oath of allegiance to the lord proprietary.

The province was divided into two counties of which Agamenticus and Saco were the principal settlements. But the fatal want was a deficiency of subjects; probably two-thirds of the adult males were in places of authority, but the little monarchy continued for 10 years. When the four New England provinces formed a confederacy in 1643 the settlement of Gorges were excluded from it. On Gorges' death his colonists formed themselves into a body politic for purposes of self government and submitted to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. "The nature of Gorges," says Bancroft, "was generous and his piety sincere. He sought pleasure in doing good, fame by advancing Christianity among the heathen, a durable monument by erecting houses, villages and towns."

HELEN KELLER

A biography of Helen Keller would be appreciated by a reader.—A. M. K., Shepherd, Mich.

Helen Adams Keller, the American blind girl, was born at Tuscumbia, Alabama, June 27, 1880. When about two years old she was deprived of sight and hearing by a severe illness. Her education was not begun until she was 7, when Miss Anna Sullivan, of the Perkins Institute of the Blind, went to her home to take charge of her. She learned the deaf and dumb language by touch, learned to read by the Braille system, and to write, using a special typewriter; in 1890 she also learned to speak. When 12 years old she went to Boston, where she has since lived; in 1896 she entered the Cambridge School for Young Ladies to prepare for college. Miss Sullivan went with her to all classes, and repeated the lectures and discussions by touch. In 1900 she entered Radcliffe College, and was graduated with honors in 1904. The work of the college course was done with the aid of Miss Sullivan also; the textbooks were printed in Braille; she wrote her examinations with her own typewriter; and had special conferences with her instructors instead of taking part in the recitations. She has written her autobiography under the title of "Story of My Life."

ROBINSON CRUSOE

Please tell what you can of Robinson Crusoe.—M. F. B., Luray, Va.

Robinson Crusoe is a world famous tale by Daniel Defoe, published in 1719, and supposed to have been suggested by the experience of Alexander Selkirk, who was shipwrecked and lived for years on a desert island. Crusoe, an Englishman, goes to sea in his youth, is captured by the corsairs, is shipwrecked and washed ashore on an uninhabited island, formerly supposed to have been in the Pacific, but recently satisfactorily identified with Tabago in the Caribbean Sea. The narrative consists of a careful description of his adventures and experiences during the 28 years of his exile. The first volume ended with the return of Crusoe to England, and met with such remarkable success that the author, four months later, brought out a second volume, entitled, "The Farther Adventures of Robinson Crusoe;" and this was followed by his "Serious Reflections" during his wanderings. The simplicity of style and the realistic atmosphere pervading the narrative have caused the popularity of this book to remain unimpaired.

MISCELLANEOUS

H. C., Pine City, N. Y.—Minnesota leads the states in the production of iron ore.

R. C. M., Brayton, Iowa—You had better consult some lawyer in your state for the information you wish. Poll taxes are regulated by state laws.

I. W., Wayland, N. Y.—A ringlet is a long, spiral lock of hair.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, January 19.

SENATE—Senator Jones spoke at length in favor of the Alaska railroad bill. Senator McCumber addressed the senate in opposition to the Alaska railroad bill. Senator Kern submitted the report of seating Senator-elect Blair Lee, of Maryland, and gave notice that he would call it up today. Senate and house Democratic members of committees on interstate commerce and judiciary held a point meeting to prepare for preliminaries of anti-trust legislation. Senator Penrose introduced a resolution for a commission of seven to draw a bill for a reorganization of Indian affairs. Senator Norris introduced a bill to establish a bureau of farm loans in the department of agriculture. Senator Overman introduced a resolution to require the President to consider treaties with European powers for the neutralization of the Philippine Islands. Confirmed nomination of John Skelton Williams to be comptroller of the currency.

HOUSE—Passed a resolution for a session with the senate to hear President Wilson read his trust message. Dr. Howard Kelly and other scientists testified at a mines committee hearing on the pending radium bills. Passed a bill to empower the public health service to supervise sanitary arrangements on railroad trains and passenger stations. Representative Hensley of Missouri, introduced a bill to prohibit the importation and entry of convict-made goods. Passed "agricultural extension" bill, to provide for federal aid in dissemination of scientific farm information.

Tuesday January 20.

SENATE—Senate recessed to sit in joint session with the house to hear President Wilson read his message on trust legislation. Alaskan railroad debate was continued, Senators Poindexter and Kenyon addressing the senate. Senator Kern permitted the Blair Lee senatorial case to go over until today. Judiciary committee amended the workmen's compensation bill to provide that it should not curtail the rights of railroad employes under existing laws. Commerce committee heard advocates of Townsend bill to consolidate the revenue cutter and life saving service.

HOUSE—President Wilson read his address to congress on proposed trust legislation, the senate and house meeting in joint session in the house chamber to hear it. The naval committee heard a delegation of churchmen advocating Secretary Daniel's plan for more naval chaplains. Representative Johnson, of Kentucky, and John R. Shields, a Washington attorney, engaged in a fistic encounter in the district committee room. Representative Borland urged the rivers and harbors committee to authorize a further survey for the improvement of the Missouri river. The district committee heard arguments favorable to free transportation on street cars for firemen and policemen. Secretary McAdoo asked for $110,000 for the district utilities commission in his estimates for deficiency appropriations. A call was issued for a caucus of Democrats tomorrow night on the proposed congressional investigations of Colorado and Michigan strikes.

Wednesday, January 21.

SENATE—Vote on the Alaska railroad bill will be taken Thursday. Smoot bill to open Alaska classified lands to homesteaders favorably reported. Report against the seating of Frank P. Glass, of Birmingham, Ala., formally presented. Minority report against seating Blair Lee from Maryland also presented. Passed the Root bill to empower the supreme court to review certain cases involving constitutionality of statutes. Senator Sterling introduced an agricultural extension bill. Senator Ashurst spoke on the woman suffrage amendment. Naval militia pay bill, already passed the house, favorably reported. Senator Thomas introduced a resolution for investigation of the Colorado coal strike. Members of the interstate commerce committee had a series of conferences over projected trust legislation. Debate was resumed in the Alaskan railroad bill. Advocates of the Kenyon "red light" bill were heard by a subcommittee of the District committee. Joseph M. Flannery, of Pittsburgh, told the committee of mines and mining that a multimillionaire philanthropist stood ready to give $15,000,000 for the founding of radium institutes in different sections of the country. Representative Edwards asked for a naval board to select a naval armor plate site at Savannah, Ga. Democratic Leader Underwood, after a conference with President Wilson, said he hoped Congress would adjourn by June 1. Resolutions asking investigation of the Michigan and Colorado strikes were forwarded to members by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Thursday, January 22.

SENATE—Foreign relations committee voted to report favorably the nomination of Henry M. Pindell, of Peoria, Ill., for ambassador to Russia. Military committee voted to report favorably the nomination of Col. W. C. Gorgas to be surgeon general of the army. Debate continued on the Alaska railroad bill with Senator Pittman speaking.

HOUSE—Resumed debate on postoffice appropriation bill. Immigration committee deferred hearings on proposed legislation to exclude Asiatics. Chairmen of the judiciary committee worked out a plan for co-operation on the administration trust bills. Mines committee resumed its hearings on radium. Democratic caucus prepared to meet tonight to consider resolutions for congressional investigation of the Michigan and Colorado mine strikes.

Friday, January 23.

SENATE—Still working in the legislative day of yesterday, resumed debate on the Alaskan railroad bill. Democratic leaders continued conferences over the trust legislation program. Final vote on Alaskan railroad deferred until tomorrow.

HOUSE—House mines committee continued hearings on proposed withdraway of radium lands from the public domain. Secretary Wilson, of the department of labor wrote Speaker Clark recommending legislation for the exclusion of Asiatic immigration and proposing standards. Arthur W. Brady, of the Indiana traction lines protested to the commerce committee against having trolley lines included in the proposed enforced use of steel cars. Representative Moore asked naval committee to head Philadelphians who want a new dry dock located there. Indiana boy corn raisers appeared before the agriculture committee.

Saturday, January 24.

SENATE—The senate met at noon and resumed debate on the Alaska railroad bill, which was later passed by a vote of 46 to 16.

HOUSE—The house met at noon. Continued work on the postoffice appropriation bill. Radium hearing continued before the mines committee. Railroad men urged the commerce committee to report favorably a bill requiring electric headlights on interstate roads.

WOMAN SAVES 15 IN FIRE

Pittsburg, Jan. 26.—Wrapping her head in a blanket, Mrs. Edward Walton, wife of the proprietor of the Hotel Walton, in Homestead, a suburb, this morning made her way through blazing corridors to awaken 15 guests. They escaped in their night clothes, before the hotel was totally destroyed with a loss of $35,000.

Ghost Defended Property

London Tid-Bits.

A STRANGE ghost story concerning Burton Agnes Hall, a grand old place near Bridlington, is recalled by the engagement of Lieutenant Griffith Boynton, R. N., only son of Sir Griffith and Lady Boynton, of Barmston, Yorkshire, and Miss Naomi Nightingale, only child of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Nightingale, of Cromwell road, Kensington. Burton Agnes is the ancestral seat of the Boyntons, but on the death of the late baronet, Sir Henry, in 1899, the property passed to his only daughter, now Mrs. Wickham-Boynton. Years ago the estate was inherited by three sisters, who, being very wealthy, decided to rebuild their old home.

Inigo Jones was, it is said, the architect, and Rubens is reported to have assisted with the decorations. An absorbing interest was taken in the building by the youngest sister, Anne Griffith, but one day she was brutally assaulted by a tramp and subsequently died. She made her sisters promise that her head should be removed at her death and kept in the house. They forgot to do as she had wished, with the result that the most appalling noises were heard in the house. In their perplexity the two sisters consulted the vicar, telling him of their dying sister's request. He agreed that it ought to be carried out, so the body was unearthed and the head removed to the house. The noises at once ceased.

Various generations from time to time tried to get rid of the head, but always the hideous noises recommenced, and continued till the grewsome relic was brought back. At last Sir Henry Boynton (Mrs. Wickham-Boynton's father) had the head cemented up in the wall of the great hall, behind a beautifully carved screen which came from Barmston, the home of Sir Matthew Boynton, first baronet, who married Frances Griffith, sister of the murdered Anne, and since the skull has been "interred" the hauntings and manifestations have, it is said, entirely ceased. On the staircase at Borton Agnes is the painting of the sisters, and very quaint they look in ruffs and farthingales.

An Amazing Hen

North American Review.

"C-543" is not as one might readily suspect, a torpedo-boat destroyer; it is a hen, whose exploits must not pass unchronicled. The statistician from whose account we derive the facts set forth below informs us that she "was hatched" on April 20, 1912, in the Oregon Agricultural College. We accept without question the date and place of first appearance. Ordinarily, too, we would not cavil at the assertion that a chicken was hatched; but this was no ordinary chicken, as presently will be seen. The privilege of being born at least might have been accorded her. Indeed, in view of the fact that the epoch-making event took place in Oregon, we are disposed to think that "made her initiative" would savor more strongly of appropriateness. But let us not haggle over trifles. The overpowering point in history is that C-543 has broken all records. At the early age of five months and 14 days she—surely "It," applied to such a hen, is a sad reproach, if not indeed an insult—began to lay and in one short year presented the students of the college with 283 eggs. Needless to say, the feat is unparalleled, although due credit should not be withheld from another collegiate hen, an own cousin, we understand, of C-543, who in 1912 produced 282. We can easily imagine the tenseness of feeling in the Oregon Agriculture College on the last day of the twelfth month while the professors and students were awaiting the arrival of the 283d. But the deliverance was successful, and both C-543 and egg are said to be doing well. We respectfully suggest that a degree be conferred upon C-543 and that at the conclusion of the ceremony the President of the college summon to the stage the illustrious originator of the initiative and say to him: U'Ren.

INCOME TAX PROTEST

Right to Collect at Source Is Questioned.

Washington Jan. 26.—Protest against payment of the income tax as collected at the source has been made by the Virginia & Southern Railway, a subsidiary of the Southern Railway. The protest has reached the internal revenue bureau, accompanying returns for the year 1913.

Is the income tax provision of the tariff law constitutional? Has congress the right to impose upon big industrial, commercial and financial institutions the expense of collecting at the source of tax due from individuals? Has congress the right, regardless of the expense, to impose upon private corporations the duty and obligation with its responsibilities and labor of setting aside the tax as the paid or unpaid agent of the government?

These are the questions involved in the protest. It is expected that the issue will be made the subject of appeal by corporate interests for judicial interpretation.

Smoke of Herbs For Catarrh

A Simple, Pleasant, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, flowers and seeds (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or cigarette. Simply draw the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhale into the lungs or send it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way.

It is not unpleasant, is harmless and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy, antiseptic smoking remedy goes to the affected air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the usual treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and cannot reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking or spitting, you should try this smoking remedy.

A free trial package, together with an illustrated booklet, which goes thoroughly into the whole question of catarrh will be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga. This trial will demonstrate to you that it is an exceptional remedy, and as it only costs $1.00 for a full size box, it is within the reach of everyone. Send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

Diabetes

Simple Herb Quickly Relieves This Dread Disease.

Diabetes has heretofore been considered incurable, and the only hope held out to the afflicted has been to prolong their years by strict diet.

A plant recently discovered in Mexico, called Diabetol Herb has been found to be a specific in the treatment of diabetes, quickly reducing the specific gravity and sugar, restoring vigor and building up the system.

This harmless vegetable remedy should relieve the patient of his worst symptoms, in the most aggravated cases, within a week, and to prove it, we will mail the first 50c package for 25c, with free booklet of special values to the diabetic, containing latest diet lists and exclusive table of food values, giving percentage of starch and sugar (carbohydrates) in 260 different foods.

Tell your afflicted friends of this offer and send 25c today for a full-sized 50c package. AMES CHEMICAL CO., Box 139-A, Whitney Point, N.Y.

Take This Ford 1914 Model 5 Passenger Touring Car Free

We are out to sweep the field.

We are determined to do ten times more business in the famous **Reliable Made-to-Order Clothing** than ever before in our history. So we are going to select **one live man** to help us in each community and equip him with a Ford automobile **absolutely free. You may be that man if you act at once.**

We do this because we know that a representative can cover ten or twenty times as much country in an automobile—make friends by the hundred—see more people—is happier and healthier—and make ten times as much money both for himself and us.

$10 a Day as Our Tailoring Agent

Even if you use just your spare time you can easily earn from $10 a day upward, and in the pleasantest, easiest work imaginable. Just mind. You can be your own boss—earn a high income—drive your own automobile—and live like a prince—if you will only act at once.

Big Book Free Send no money—just a postal or letter. You get everything free—big book, complete outfit, sample, tape measure, measurement blanks, full explanation and instructions—if you write today—NOW!

RELIABLE TAILORING CO., 914 A W. Jackson Boul. Chicago

One Day's Pay One Man's Work $28.50 With This

made by Jos. Hancock, Lamoni, Ia. Schearer, Montana, made **$22.35 in 5 hours.** Miller, Iowa, made $13.65 in one afternoon. **We have proof** of this and hundreds of similar reports. No Matter Who You Are or Where You Live, here's your chance to double your present salary or income, working during spare time or permanently as a **one minute photographer. No experience needed.** A new, live business of big cash profits. You can work at home or travel, enjoy the healthful, outdoor work and become independent in your own business. SEND A POSTAL—ask us for proof of what others are doing—of what you can earn with a

Mandel Post Card Machine

A portable post card gallery. Takes, finishes and delivers photo post cards and buttons in a minute's time—makes five different styles of pictures in 3 sizes. **No plates, films or dark room.** One minute pictures sell like wildfire. Everybody buys. Picnics, fairs, carnivals, busy corners, small towns and large cities. **Big Money Everywhere.**

This Picture-Taking Outfit gives you a complete ready-made business that produces profits for you at once. You can make $90 to 200 sales a day, easy. Each sale brings 8c to 16c profit. Small capital. Sale of first supplies brings back practically your entire investment. **Write at once for full particulars FREE.**

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QUICK RELIEF FOR **ASTHMA** Enough of my new ASTHMA Powder to last an average case about 3 months for $1.00. Sent by Parcel Post. FRANK WHETZEL, M. D. Dept. 5, Whetzel Bldg., 226 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago.

HEART DISEASE. $2.50 TRIAL FREE Dr. Miles, the great specialist, will give a 2 pound Special Personal Treatment to those having Enlarged, Valvular, Rheumatic, Dropsy, Weak, Fatty or Nervous Hearts; Short Breath, Palpitation, Smothering, Irregular Pulse, Pain, Swollen Ankles, etc. Wonderful success. Many, so-called "incurable," cured after 3 to 15 doctors failed. 30 years' experience. 50 assistants. Write now for Free Trial, Book and Remarkable Cures from your state. Address DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Dept. HE, 603 to 613 Main Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

RINGING IN EARS DEAFNESS INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD **DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF** 25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PREPAID BY C. H. KEITH MFR CLEVELAND OHIO

TOO FAT?

Would You Like to Regain a Nicer Figure and Better Health Easily?

See these two pictures and ask yourself if you would like to become like the lower one by getting rid of burdensome fat, double chin, flabby cheeks, sagginess under eyes, ponderous fatness. Put aside all else and get the very interesting book on how to reduce weight steadily and easily without loss of time, starving or strenuous exercising. You may obtain this book, also a free proof treatment by writing to Dr. H. C. Bradford, 20 E. 22d Street, 11Z, New York City. Package will come in plain wrapper and you may conveniently read and test its contents without any cost. This is an offer which you should not pass by. A legion of others—men and women—have reported that they got rid of large burdens of unhealthy fat, that their figures are improved and that they have had remarkable benefit in health.

QUIT Tobacco

For your wife's sake—for your friend's sake—for your health's sake—QUIT! Quit for good and always, but don't punish yourself in quitting, for it is not necessary. Read our free book—"*The Tobacco Problem*"—then use your own judgement. Address,
THE DEWEY CO., Dept. D, St. Louis, Mo.

SEND NO MONEY
FREE TO LADIES
6 ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS
YOU WILL BE PLEASED
OUR 18TH YEAR
We will send you, postpaid, 12 boxes of our famous White Cloverine Salve, also 12 beautiful Art Pictures, 16 x 20 in. Sell the Cloverine at 25c. each and give one beautiful picture free with each box. Return us $3.00 collected and we will immediately send you six (three pairs) beautiful Nottingham Lace Curtains nearly three yards long. You will be proud of them. Everyone buys after you show pictures—stores usually charge $1.00 each for them.
A doctor discovered "Cloverine." Millions using it for Cuts, Eczema, Catarrh, Colds, Piles, etc. We are reliable, this being our 18th year. You can also earn Watches, fine Jewelry, Red Spreads, Blankets, Musical Instruments, Silverware. Large premium catalog. Be first in your town. Everybody buys 2 to 5 boxes. Our plan is the easiest—you will be pleased. Address at once.
Wilson Chemical Company
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MARRIED or SINGLE
YOUNG or OLD
MALE or FEMALE
all must have the advice given in DR. FOOTE'S PLAIN HOME TALK, a 1248 page book on Marriage, Parentage, Health, Disease and Sexual Life; 330 illustrations, with 80 lithographs in 5 colors. Send to-day for our FREE descriptive booklet with table of contents and opinions of people who know, also our
SPECIAL PRICE OFFER
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This $3 Razor Sharpener Offered to Readers of The Weekly Blade for . . . 98c

The Never-Fail is guaranteed to put a velvet edge on any kind of razor made—both "old style" or "safety"—no honing, no stropping. Will give effective service the rest of your life. 600,000 of these sharpeners have been sold for $3 each. Blade readers, and only Blade readers, can get it for 98 cents, postpaid by us.

Cut out the coupon below and send it to the Weekly Blade Premium Dept., with your 98 cents in stamps or money order.

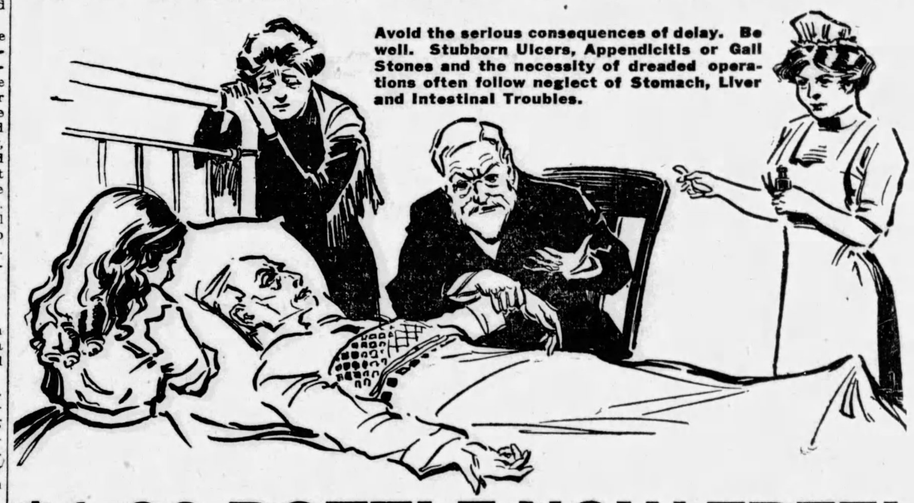
COUPON
For Weekly Blade Readers.

This Coupon and 98 cents will entitle any reader of the Weekly Blade to one $3.00 Never-Fail Razor Sharpener, sent postage prepaid.

FREE

POWERFUL AIR RIFLE Length 32 inches. Working parts of the best grades of steel. The stock is finely polished walnut. Shoots small game. Powerful, accurate, durable. You can have this air rifle for distributing only 8 of our fast selling art pictures at 25 cents on our special offer. Everybody will take one. **IT COSTS YOU NOTHING** to try, as we take back those you can't dispose of. Send no money, just your name and address. **M. O. SEITZ,** 2D52 CHICAGO.

STOMACH SUFFERERS



Avoid the serious consequences of delay. Be well. Stubborn Ulcers, Appendicitis or Gall Stones and the necessity of dreaded operations often follow neglect of Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Troubles.

$1.00 BOTTLE NOW FREE!

Get This Now!—Quick—Today—Free! Let Me Prove to You that One Dose of MAYR'S WONDERFUL STOMACH REMEDY will do You More Good than All the Other Medicine You Have Ever Used.

NEGLECT MAY NECESSITATE THE KNIFE

Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy Enabled Many to Avoid Operations. Try It, Before Submitting to that Dreaded Ordeal.

Neglect of Stomach, Liver or Intestinal troubles is a serious matter. The operating table every day claims victims who waited too long. Delay in proper treatment of these affections may lead to Appendicitis, Inflammation of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels, Stubborn Ulcers and other frightful complications. Eminent specialists declare that a big percentage of sufferers from long standing, chronic stomach trouble also suffer from Gall Stones.

If you have thus far escaped the more serious consequences and are suffering only from the milder symptoms such as indigestion, bilious attacks, constipation, sick headaches, etc., take chances no longer. Get the $1.00 bottle of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy I offer you FREE, and let me prove to you at my own expense that within twelve hours it will give you greater relief than you ever dreamed possible.

If through delay, neglect or improper treatment your case has become serious, chronic, stubborn, complicated and grave or alarming symptoms have developed, do not submit to the surgeon's knife before giving Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy a trial. It has already enabled many sufferers to avoid the dreaded, dangerous and expensive ordeal on the operating table. Many now tell how they avoided the chloroform and cutting through hearing of and trying Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy in time. Their own words prove my claim.

I want to prove to you and to every sufferer from Stomach, Liver, and Intestinal complaints that this is the most remarkable remedy you ever used or heard of. I want to prove to you that it is possible to be FREE from the pains, distresses and discomforts that are robbing you of the glorious, boundless comforts and pleasures that healthy folks enjoy. I want to show you what it means to sit down to a good square meal with healthy, natural hunger, to eat what you like and enjoy it without the dread and fear of suffering for days from all the tortures of indigestion, constipation, and headaches in consequence.

I will gladly send you a regular one dollar bottle FREE if you will just send me your name, agree to give it a fair trial and enclose 25c to pay express charges and packing. Remember this is not a little sample, but a regular ONE DOLLAR BOTTLE, the package weighing a full pound. I send nothing to you C.O.D. and make no charge of any kind for this $1.00 bottle of medicine. It goes to you absolutely FREE. Orders are pouring in from druggists in every part of the country and a rapidly increasing demand for this medicine, is the best proof of its remarkable health-giving power. Send this coupon with your name and address to me now and get the $1.00 bottle I offer you FREE.

Never in all your life have you used, seen or heard of anything to equal this 12 hour medicine for Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Troubles: Gastritis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gas, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Nervousness, Bilious Attacks, Constipation, Sick Headaches and other distressing symptoms.

It is not necessary for you to take it for weeks or months to see results. One Dose will convince you. The results from a single day's trial will prove the most joyous surprise of your life.

Druggists everywhere are selling hundreds of Dollar bottles daily to those who have tried it and know what it will do. But that is not enough. There are still hundreds of others like you who have not tried it. You are the ones I want to reach. I want you to know what it will do. No matter how bad your case is I want you to give Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy just 12 hours to prove my claims and to show you by actual results that it can do more for you than anything you ever used before.

That is my reason for offering to you and to everybody who has not tried it before, a FULL SIZE, REGULAR ONE DOLLAR BOTTLE, ABSOLUTELY FREE OF ALL COST. The package I send FREE weighs a full pound and the expressage on same is a big expense to me. For that reason I ask you to enclose 25c in stamps or silver to help pay cost of packing, shipping and express charges. I positively make no charge of any kind for the $1.00 bottle of medicine. Imerely ask you to send this small amount to help pay the cost of shipping.

POSITIVE EVIDENCE!

From a few of the hundreds who have tried MAYR'S WONDERFUL STOMACH REMEDY and know what it does — Read the following extracts from their letters —

DOCTORS SAID—"APPENDICITIS"

"Your remedy is surely a wonder. It cured me after a five years spell of sickness. The doctors told me I had Appendicitis and would soon die if I were not operated on."
L. O. Morehead, Willard, Ohio.

Mrs. N. E. Williams, 423 High St., Monongahela, Pa., writes:

"No wonder you named it "Wonderful." it certainly is. The second day after taking your treatment I am feeling fine, could not tell when I felt so well."

BETTER THAN $100.00 TREATMENT

"I received your treatment and can truthfully say I got more relief from it than from a $100.00 treatment I used last winter." Miss F. A. Harness, 1020 Pacific Ave. Bremerton, Wash.

DOCTORS ADVISED OPERATION

"It has made a new man of me. The doctors told me I had Cancer of the Stomach, and nothing would help but to be operated on, but they were mistaken." William Campbell, Denver, Mo.

John Rasberry, 1913 Center Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., writes:

"I feel like a new man. Have been very sick for 11 years. I never saw anything work so wonderfully as MAYR'S WONDERFUL STOMACH REMEDY.

AND HUNDREDS OF OTHERS

Preachers, lawyers, doctors, statesmen, judges, college professors, nurses, druggists, men and women in all walks of life have written to me telling of wonderful and surprising results.

I ask no suffering man or woman to take my word — I am willing, glad and anxious to send to you, to everybody who suffers from Stomach, Liver or Intestinal Troubles a

$1.00 BOTTLE FREE To Prove My Claims

For your health's sake send me your name right off — today. You will surely thank me later just as hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of others have done. The greatest surprise of your life awaits you. Let me prove it.

Geo. H. Mayr
Manufacturing Chemist
For 20 years Chicago's Leading Druggist. 156 Whiting Street, Chicago.

FREE $1.00 BOTTLE COUPON

GEO. H. MAYR, MFG. CHEMIST, 1412 Mayr Bldg., 156 Whiting St., Chicago, Ill.

I have never tried Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy but will do so if you send me absolutely FREE, a $1.00 bottle. I enclose 25c to pay express charges and packing.

Name.....

City..... State.....

Street or R. F. D..... Express Office.....

LAKE CARRIERS BREAK RECORDS

Year's Business Big, but 235 Lives Lost in One Month.

Detroit, Jan. 22.—The year 1913 was a record breaker for the Lake Carriers' Association, both in volume of business and in disaster, according to the report of William Livingstone, president of the organization, submitted at the annual meeting today. President Livingstone in his report also referred to the Wilson-LaFollette seamen's bill, which, if passed, he said, would "work great hardship on the lake fleet."

The second week in November was responsible for the great casualty record of the year. During that time 235 lives were lost in the series of storms that swept all the lakes, according to the report.

"More ore, coal and grain were moved in 1913 than have ever been moved before," said Mr. Livingstone, "and the rates such that the business was profitably handled.

Five cents more was paid on ore and coal to Lake Michigan ports than the rates prevailing in 1912. The grain rate was somewhat lower than the average for 1912, but was nevertheless profitable. The ore movement totaled 49,070,478 gross tons, which was 1,634,701 more than the movement of 1912.

Cyclonic in Character.

"Up to November, casualties had been few and unimportant. No modern vessels had been destroyed and the loss of life was the lowest in years, namely, nine. However, fate ordained that the second week of November should mark the greatest disaster in lake history. The storm was cyclonic in character, waves running one way and the wind blowing another way. When the storm had subsided, eight staunch ships, representing the best of American, Canadian and British ship yard practice, had totally disappeared on Lake Huron and two of them had disappeared on Lake Superior with a total loss of 235 lives.

No One Saved.

Not a soul was saved on any of these 10 ships. Six of these total disappearances were vessels belonging to our association. In addition two barges foundered on Lake Michigan and a lightship foundered in Lake Erie, while six vessels became constructive total losses by either being thrown upon the beach or by being pounded by heavy seas. Twenty modern carriers stranded in the blinding gale, entailing heavy repair bills. Practically every vessel that was out in the storm found a visit to the ship yard necessary for repairs."

Under its welfare plan, the Lake Carriers' Association paid out in death benefits during 1913, $18,245. Seventeen thousand, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars of this amount was occasioned by the November disasters.

Taft's Last Veto.

While discussing the seamen's bill, Mr. Livingstone said:

"The Wilson seamen's bill, which passed congress in the closing hours of the last regular session, was vetoed by President Taft, practically the last event of his official career, on the ground that the time was not left for him to consider its provisions. Vessel interests in general will commend the wisdom of the retiring President in this action.

"We are now confronted, however, by another measure of an extremely pernicious character. This measure is the Wilson-La Follette's seamen's bill. If passed it will work great injustice to both passenger and freight steamers in the United States, and will also work great hardship on foreign vessels trading with the United States, as it legalizes desertion of crews."

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

GLASS PALACE RUINED

Suffragettes Suspected of Further Destruction.

Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 24.—A bomb outrage, believed by the police to have been carried out by militant suffragettes, today destroyed the extensive conservatory in the Glasgow botanic gardens known as the Kibble Crystal Palace.

The great glass roofs and sides of the structure were blown into thousands of pieces. Many valuable plants were ruined.

A caretaker succeeded in severing the fuse of a second bomb just before the first one had exploded. He had a narrow escape from losing his life by being struck by some of the flying splinters of metal and glass.

Footprints and remains of food found in the bushes in the vicinity of the conservatory indicate that the perpetrators of the outrage had hidden for some time awaiting an opportunity to set the fuses of the bombs.

LOOT TRAIN, SEND IT ON WILD RUN

Bandits on Southern in Alabama Hunted With Hounds.

Facklers, Ala., Jan. 24.—Railroad detectives and deputy sheriffs, early today with blood hounds began search for three men who last night looted the mail and express cars of a Southern Railway passenger train near here and, after starting the locomotive and the two cars on a wild run, disappeared on horses.

The train ran without a guiding hand at the throttle to Larkinsville, Ala., 19 miles away, where it stopped when the locomotive went dead.

The two passenger coaches of the train were picked up early today by a train from Chattanooga, Tenn., which brought the officers and dogs.

The robbers obtained a sum estimated at $100 by blowing the express car safe. Their search through the mail car failed to produce anything as only second class matter was in the pouches. No attempt was made to molest passengers.

Those who ventured out when the train was halted were sent back by a patter of bullets. The bandits did their work in a lonely spot. The locomotive and mail and express cars first were detached from the passenger coaches and run down the track 100 yards. One of the robbers guarded the engine crew and mail and express clerks while the other two robbed the cars.

REBEL LEADERS CONFER

Mexicans at Loss Just How to Proceed.

Chihuahua, Mexico, Jan. 26.—What will be the immediate fortunes of Gen. Francisco Villa's army of 15,000 or more rebels when they pass south of Torreon into the central states of Mexico, received serious consideration by the rebel leaders today.

That the rebels will take Torreon they have every confidence, although Gen. Refugio Velasco, the federal commander at that point, is believed to be acting on orders from Mexico City to check the revolution there if possible. But what will happen after the defeat of the Torreon federal garrison, should they be defeated, is not so clearly defined, in the mind of Gen. Villa.

"Whatever the obstacles we intend to fight our way to Mexico City unless the usurper Huerta is driven out before we get there," said Gen. Villa.

DE LA BARRA NOW NEEDED IN MEXICO

Ever Dependable Diplomat Seems to Be Needed Once More.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Conviction in administration circles that the Huerta regime in Mexico is rapidly approaching the collapse which has been persistently predicted has led to much discussion here of the nature of John Lind's frequent conferences with Mexican leaders.

Belief is freely expressed that President Wilson's representative is surveying the situation with a view to determining how events will shape themselves when the Huerta structure falls.

Still Against Huerta.

Mr. Lind's latest conferences with Jesus Flores Magon and other Mexica.. statesmen have interested members of the diplomatic corps who pointed out last night that in view of President Wilson's reiterated statements he would not recognize Huerta nor any of the things he stands for, the American envoy might very naturally be induced to throw out hints as to what type of man would meet with approval at the White House.

They thought that Mexicans would in all likelihood embrace an opportunity to sound Mr. Lind informally as to the acceptability of various leaders who might arise when the crisis is reached.

He's Still Strong.

So far as officials here are advised, the vicissitudes which preceded the Madero revolt and followed the downfall of that leader's stormy incumbency of the presidency, have not detracted from the high standing which Francisco de la Barra, at present minister to France, attained as the man of the hour when General Diaz was forced to abdicate.

Senor de la Barra then was brought forward as the leader who, as provisional president, could placate all factions pending a new election. Some diplomats here believe de la Barra could again compose the situation in Mexico so as to permit of the choice of a successor to Huerta. They regard him as the man under whose leadership all factions would be most likely to shift their activities from the battlefield.

SIGN SEA SAFETY PACT

Delegations From Fourteen Nations Agree.

London, Jan. 21.—Delegates of 14 nations yesterday signed a convention laying down regulations for securing greater security for ships at sea and their passengers. The international agreement closed the work of the international conference on safety at sea.

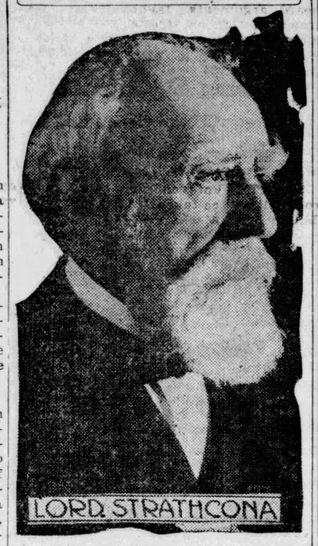
Lord Mersey, the president, in making the closing speech, referred in a general way to all the subjects which had been discussed and on which agreements had been reached by the delegates.

The president told of arrangements made for ice patrols, ice observation, reporting of derelicts, regulation of the speed of vessels during fogs, lighting of ships, life saving apparatus, wireless code signals, watertight compartments, fire prevention, double bottoms, drills and inspections and steering apparatus. He did not give out the full text of the convention, which must first be submitted o the various governments.

THAW IS AWARDED $30,000

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 22.—In the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County today, Judge J. J. Miller granted the petition of Harry K. Thaw for $30,000 from the accumulated income of his father's estate. The remainder of the accumulated income, $130,733, will be disposed of later by the court.

Canada's Grand Old Man Dies at Age of 93



STRATHCONA IS DEAD

Commissioner of Canada Was 93 Years Old.

London, Jan. 21.—Lord Strathcona, high commissioner of Canada, is dead. He was unconscious for several hours.

Lord Strathcona stood in the friendship of the late King Edward VII. and was appointed to his Canadian position a year before he was created a baron in 1897. He was repeatedly decorated. His fortune is estimated at $125,000,000, and he is credited the largest land owner in the world.

He was particularly friendly to Americans and stood stanchly by the United States during the entire 25 years that he was prominent in public life. He was born in 1820.

At the time of the Titanic disaster he contributed $5,000 to the New York city fund for the sufferers, although he contributed generously to the London fund. Last March he gave $5,000 to the Ohio flood sufferers' fund.

He went to Canada from Scotland in 1837 in the steerage and became one of the pioneers for Hudson's Bay Co. He rapidly rose in rank, became governor of his company and president of the Bank of Montreal. During the Boer war he raised and equipped a mounted regiment.

SETTLE TO WORK ON TRUST LAWS

Washington, Jan. 23.—Administration leaders in congress settled down today to deliberations on the tentative anti-trust measures designated to supplement the Sherman act, in accordance with suggestions of President Wilson.

Measures prohibiting interlocking directorates, defining restraints of trade included within the meaning of terms of the Sherman act, and prohibiting "cut throat" competition, were introduced in the house by Representative Clayton in the form agreed upon in conferences.

Senator Newlands, chairman of the interstate commerce committee planned to also introduce them, with the interstate commission bill, in the senate as soon as the Alaska railroad bill is out of the way.

In the trade relations measure no provision was made for the prohibition of holding companies as suggested in President Wilson's message but it was announced that the committees would further consider that phase of the trust regulation program and probably would add a section to the bill. It was explained that the reason for omitting reference to that subject was because neither the president nor administration leaders had determined just how far the government should go.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Jan. 26.—With the exception of July the opening of the wheat market here this morning was below Saturday's closing prices, the more bearish tone of the foreign news being a factor. Foreign cables were unchanged to ¼ lower. In Russia the offers are heavier and cheaper, with the continental markets easier and lower. In Aragentina wheat conditions are favorable for the movement. Arrivals light. Domestic weather is partly cloudy with a light snow in some sections and moderate temperatures.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Jan. 26.	Close Jan. 24.
Wheat—					
Cash	99¾	99¾	99½	99½	1.00
May	1.04	1.04	1.03⅝	1.03¾	1.04¼
July	91⅛	91¾	91½	91⅝	92¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	65½	66
May	68	68	67⅜	67⅞	68¼
July	67⅝	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛	67⅞
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	41½	41½
May	42⅜	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜	42⅞
July	41½	41⅝	41½	41⅝	41⅞
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	8.82½	8.67½
Jan	8.70	8.82½	8.70	8.82½	8.67½
Feb.	8.72½	8.87½	8.72½	8.87½	8.72½
March ..	8.72½	8.85	8.72½	8.85	8.67½
April ..	8.45	8.50	8.45	8.50	8.35
Rye—					
No 2....	....	....	....	63½	63½
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	10.75	10.75
March ..	10.90	....	....	10.85	10.85
Timothy—					
Cash	....	....	....	2.47½	2.47½
Feb.	2.50	....	....	2.50	2.50
March ..	2.32½	....	....	2.52½	2.52½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	93¾	93¾	93⅝	93⅝	94¼
July	89	89	88½	88⅝	89¼
Corn—					
May	66⅜	66½	65⅞	66¼	66⅝
July	65⅜	65⅝	64⅞	65¼	65⅞
Oats—					
May	39⅞	39⅞	39¼	39⅝	39⅝
July	39⅝	39½	39¼	39⅜	39⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.62
May	21.77	21.77	21.60	21.62	21.82
Lard—					
Jan.	10.97	10.97	10.82	10.82	10.97
May	11.23	11.27	11.15	11.20	11.30
July	11.37	11.37	11.27	11.30	11.40
Ribs—					
Jan.	11.40	11.40	11.32	11.32	11.50
May	11.80	11.80	11.65	11.65	11.75
July	11.90	11.90	11.75	11.75	11.85

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	89¼	89⅛
July	....	....	....	90⅝	90⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	88¼	89⅛
July	....	....	....	90⅝	91⅛

New York Produce.

New Yor, Jan. 26.—Raw sugar easy; Muscovado, 2.89@2.96c; centrifugal, 3.39@3.45c; molasses, 2.64@2.70; refined quiet; cut loaf, 5.05c; crushed, 4.95c; mound A, 4.60c; cubes, 4.30c; XXXX powdered, 4.02c; powdered, 4.15c; fine granulated, 4.05c; diamond A, 4.05c; confectioners A, 3.95c; No. 1, 3.90c.

Flour firm; spring patents, $4.40@4.60; winter straights, $4.15@4.25; winter patents, $4.40@4.65; spring clears, $4.00@4.20; extra No. 2 winter, $3.35@3.50; Kansas straights, $4.05@4.10. Cables, some snow southwest and larger northwest receipts put wheat off half a cent this morning.

May, $1.00¼@1.00 5-16. Pork, quiet; mess, $23.50@24.00; family, $24.50@27.00; short clears, $20.25@22.00. Beef, steady; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard, steady; middle west, $11.05@11.15. Petroleum, steady; refined New York bulk, $5.25; bbls., $8.75; cases, $11.25; molasses, steady; New Orleans open kettle, 35@55c. Hay, quiet; standards, $1.00; No. 1, $1.05; No. 2, 95c; No. 3, 85@90c. Hides, firm; bogota, 31½@32½c; Central America, 31½c; leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 30c; seconds, 28@29c.

Butter, firm; receipts, 7,080 tubs; process, extra, 24@25c; factory, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20@20½c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 287 boxes; state, whole milk, held, specials, 17@17½c; fair average fancy, 17¼@17½c; do. fresh, specials, 17¼@17½c; do. average fancy, 17c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, fancy, 17½c; do. young Americas, fancy, 17¼@17½c; Wisconsin, whole milk, twins and flats, 17½@17¾c. skims, 1½@14c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 3,900 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 35@36c; extra firsts, 32½@34c; firsts, 32½@33c; seconds, 31@32c; refrigerator, firsts, 30½@31c; seconds, 29@30c; lower grades, 23@28c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, whites, fine to fancy, large, 38@40c; do. gathered whites, 38@39c; do. hennery browns, 35@36c; do. gathered browns and mixed colors, 33@34c; European, fresh, 28@32c. Dressed poultry, quiet; fresh killed western chickens, 15@24c; fowls, 15@18c; turkeys, 18@25c.

Evaporated apples quiet and firm; fancy, 11@12c; choice, 9½@9¾c; prime, 8¾@8½c. Prunes in fair demand; Californias, 3¾@13c; Oregons, 8¾@11c. Apricots firm; choice, 13½c; extra choice, 14½@14¾c; fancy, 15@16c. Peaches firm, choice, 6½@6¾c; extra choice, 6½@7c; fancy, 7@8c. Raisins quiet; loose Muscatels, 5@6c; choice to fancy seeded, 7¢@8½c; seedless, 4¾@6½c; London layers, $1.75@3.00.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Butter steady; creamery, 25@24@30c. Eggs lower; receipts, 3,454 cases; at mark, cases included, 28@31c; ordinary firsts, 29@29½c; firsts, 31@31¼c. Cheese steady; daisies, 18c; twins, 17¼@17¾c; Americas, 17½@17¾c; long horns, 18c. Potatoes unsettled; receipts, 42 cars; Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin red, 58@63c; white, 64@68c. Poultry, alive, higher; springs, 14c. fowls, 15c; turkeys, 16c; dressed, 23c.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Jan. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,900; steady; heavy steers, $8.75@9.10; fat steers, $8.40@8.65; fair steers, $6.00@7.50; heifers, $7.50@7.75; fat cows, $6.50@7.25; fair cows, $4.50@5.50; butcher bulls, $7.25@7.85; milch cows, $40@90. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; higher; prime heavies, $8.70; heavy mixed, $8.75@8.80; mediums and Yorkers, $8.85@8.90; pigs, $8.25@8.50. Sheep—Receipts, 6,500; higher; top sheep, $6.00; top lambs, $8.25. Calves—Receipts, 500; steady; top, $12.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Jan. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; market 25@25c lower. Veal calves—Receipts, 300; market strong; good to choice, $11.50@11.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,900; market steady; choice spring lambs, $8.00@8.10. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; market 15@25c higher; heavies and mediums, $8.60; Yorkers, ligut Yorkers and pigs, $8.65; roughs, $7.50; stags, $6.75

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Hogs—Receipts, 37,000; market strong; bulk of sales, $8.35@8.50; light, $8.20@8.47½; mixed, $8.25@8.55; heavy, $8.25@8.57½; rough, $8.25@8.35; pigs, $6.75@8.10. Cattle—Receipts, 25,000; good, strong; others, weak; beeves, $6.80@9.50; Texas steers, $6.90@8.10; stockers and feeders, $5.40@8.20; cows and heifers, $3.00@8.60; calves, $7.50@11.00. Sheep—Receipts, 33,000; market slow; native, $4.85@6.00; yearlings, $5.80@7.25; lambs, native, $6.90@8.10.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Jan. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,300; prime steers, $8.75@8.90; shipping, $8.00@8.70; butchers, $7.00@8.40; heifers, $6.00@8.00; cows, $3.65@7.25; bulls, $5.25@7.25; stockers and feeders, $5.50@7.00; stock heifers, $5.25@5.75; fresh cows and springers, $35.00@90.00. Veals —Receipts, 500; $6.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 15,200; heavy and mixed, $8.90; Yorkers, $8.85@8.90; pigs, $8.75@8.90; roughs, $7.85@8.00; stags, $6.00@6.75; dairies, $8.75@8.90. Sheep—Receipts, 14,000; lambs, $5.50@8.35; yearlings, $5.00@7.00; wethers, $5.75@6.00; ewes, $5.00@5.50; sheep, mixed, $5.50@5.00.

CURE FOR CATARRH TRIAL PACKAGE FREE

The Distress and Humiliation of Gagging, Spitting, Bad Breath and Hawking Are Quickly Cured. This Treatment Has Cured the Most Serious and Chronic Cases of Catarrh.

Send Coupon Below With Your Name and Address Today for Free Trial Package of This Remarkable Treatment.

Hr-a-w-kk!

Catarrh Victims Fearfully Nauseating to Those Who Are Near Them.

The Positive Cure for Catarrh Is the Gauss Treatment. A Free Trial, to Prove It, Is Sent to All Who Write for It.

There is nothing so nauseating as to have to sit next to a gagging catarrh victim, or to talk to one of them and have whiffs of bad catarrh breath constantly blown into your face. No man or woman suffering with catarrh can avoid these things because it is a part of the catarrh itself, though the victim may not realize or know that his very presence carries with it a certain garbage atmosphere. You can't smell your own breath, and you can seldom smell your own smell.

The constant spitting, and hacking, and nose-jerking is enough to make even the members of one's own family breathe a sigh of relief when the hawker closes the door behind him. Love itself wavers, and disgust forbids the kiss. Many useless things have been given out as cures, but it remains now after the slow process of experimentation and discovery, to offer the positive, real cure, which has been born of ceaseless searching and common sense.

A Cursing Humiliation to the Victim and Source of Disgust to Others.

Thousands Praise Gauss.

This is Gauss' Combined Treatment for Catarrh. The story is told over and over again a thousand times, of the lost birthright of health restored, of the happiness caused, of the release from a degrading pestilence and of hope and comfort and sleep returned, by the use of this wonderful simple Gauss treatment. They tell, as nothing else can, the misery in which catarrh plunges, the dangers it brings, the deaths it causes, and then again there are other pictures painted in these letters, of happiness and health redeemed, lost energy restored, and ambition reclaimed.

Send the Coupon.

If you are a catarrh victim, don't allow yourself any longer to be avoided by your friends because of your catarrh atmosphere, to be an object of nauseous disgust among strangers, to have people you know turn their faces away from you when you talk to them, to have people move away from you and stick up their noses as you sit next to them, to have your own family hate to have you come around—all because of the catarrh odor that everywhere and always makes you an outcast.

Gauss' Combined Treatment for Catarrh stops bad catarrh breath, right off short and quick, and cures every catarrh germ in the body. If a man or woman will spend the comparatively little time and money it takes to cure catarrh by means of the sure Gauss Treatment, the little coupon at the corner of this page will be cut out, and sent flying toward Marshall, Michigan, with the patient's name and address on it. By return mail will be sent the Gauss Treatment absolutely free for you to try and prove to yourself its great power. If you are a sufferer of catarrh, send coupon below today to C. E. Gauss, 5890 Main St., Marshall, Michigan, and get back a trial package of the treatment that positively cures catarrh.

United States Commissioner Heard From

Having been absent for some time I now take the opportunity of answering your letter. I took the treatment as nearly as I could and would state that I am cured. It is the best catarrh medicine that I have ever taken, having tried everything that I could hear or read of; and I am thoroughly satisfied that it is the genuine remedy for catarrh and if ever I feel the effects of this disease coming back to me I should immediately order more of your treatment. Your medicine for taking internally I think is the best I have ever used for constipation or indigestion. You are at liberty to use the contents of this letter and any reference made to me will be cheerfully answered. Edward McCagherty, United States Commissioner, Warroad, Minn., Box 1.

Catarrh Everywhere; Even on Pike's Peak

No Man or Place Is Immune From the Deadly Catarrh Germ.

There is no part of the land which is free from catarrh. Altitudes and latitudes have little effect in destroying this omnipresent germ. Many imagine that the climate of the west, with its high altitudes and dry atmosphere, tends to prevent catarrh. There are just as many cases in proportion to the population west as east of the Mississippi, only the disease is not as severe, because of the climatic effect upon the nerves.

Even on Pike's Peak, which is over 14,000 feet above sea level, catarrh seemed to attack several of the attaches of the signal station located there some years ago.

No place is exempt, no human soul is immune from catarrh. Don't imagine because you don't live by a lake or a river that you can't have catarrh, or that you have only a chronic cold when your nose has been stopped up for some time. That is usually the way catarrh starts—with a bad cold.

"Happy Together Once More. Mr. Gauss Has Cured My Catarrh."

Better spend a few days destroying the catarrh germ right from the start, than waiting and putting off until you feel droppings in your throat and your nose plugged up.

The Gauss Complete Treatment will stop it and avoid for you years of future misery. Cut out the coupon below if you have even a slight cold, or a touch of catarrh, and send it to C. E. Gauss, who will send you a free package of the wonderful Gauss Treatment, so as to prove to yourself its great power.

It costs you nothing. Address coupon to C. E. Gauss, 5890 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

Deafness Cured by Gauss.

When I wrote to you for your sample I was so deaf in either ear that I had to press a watch hard against them to hear a watch tick. But after taking your course of treatment my hearing came back and I can now hear the same watch tick fifteen feet away. Leon R. Atkin, Box 487, Petoskey, Mich.

C. E. GAUSS, Mankind's Benefactor.

What I have done for thousands of others I will do for you. I offer you my treatment THAT WILL CURE catarrh, free of charge.

I can do no more—the matter lies entirely with your own good judgment. Simply fill out the coupon in the lower right hand corner—MAIL IT TODAY and you receive a trial package of my remedy free. THAT'S ALL THERE IS TO IT. In a week's time you will be on the road to recovery.

Thought Wife a Consumptive

Your catarrh medicine is a wonderful medicine. My wife had it so bad everyone thought she had consumption. She used to cough all night, and could not sleep at all. One doctor gave her up. He said she would not get cured if she stayed here. I have tried all kinds of medicine and found them no good, till I tried yours, and it acted right away. You may mention my name if you please, and they can write to me and I will let them know how bad my wife was with catarrh. But she is a well woman once more. W. Thomas, 936 Talman Ave., Chicago, Ill.

This is what everyone says after a fair trial of the Gauss Treatment. Fill in the coupon and mail it today. A trial package of the only reliable catarrh remedy will be sent you free.

An Old Soldier Grateful

Mr. Gauss, I have finished your treatment now, and I am completely cured. My wife says she cannot detect any of it left and says my catarrh is gone. She ought to know for she is a graduated nurse. I am as truly grateful to you as an old soldier can be, for what your treatment has done for me, and certainly will recommend it to those whom I know are afflicted. You are certainly at liberty to use this if you want to in in recommending your treatment to others.

W. B. Plumb.

A Glimpse of the Death Roll

Catarrh in Many Cases Is the Real Death-Dealer.

Died of consumption, aged 32.
Died of acute bronchitis, aged 60.
Died of pneumonia, aged 25.
Died of cancer, aged 51.

And so on down the list. Do you find a mention of catarrh? No, because catarrh as a rule does not directly cause many deaths. "Died of pneumonia" should better be "died of pneumonia, caused by catarrh." The "caused by catarrh" is left off—what's the use? He's dead anyway. And so catarrh is looked upon as a disease of slight consequence by those who don't know. Over every catarrh sufferer, no matter whether he has been suffering a month or five years, there hangs a dark shadow, which is pointing with its dark bony finger to the silent way. Will you follow it, or fight it?

Gauss' Combined Catarrh Treatment will save you, and avoid for you years of future misery. Gauss' treatment permanently cures catarrh in the common-sense way. He proves it, too, with a free treatment he sends to you by return mail as soon as he receives the coupon at the bottom of this page. Cut out the coupon, fill in with your name and address and send today to C. E. Gauss, 5890 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

Cure Is Certain

You can cure that catarrh, slight or serious, once and forever by means of the only common-sense sure cure for catarrh, Gauss' Combined Treatment. We don't ask you to believe it before proving it yourself. Therefore we send you a trial package at our own expense absolutely free to you.

It Is Not Too Late

Cut out the coupon below, fill in your name and address and take courage. Do it willingly and with hope. Mail it to C. E. Gauss, 5890 Main St., Marshall, Mich., and you will get by return mail a free trial package of Gauss' Catarrh Treatment to prove that it will cure you.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE COUPON

This coupon is good for a trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Treatment, mailed free in plain package. Simply cut out the coupon, fill in blank lines with your name and address, and mail today to

C. E. GAUSS, 5890 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

Name .....

Address .....

(Write Plainly) .....

TO OUR READERS:

We strongly advise you to take advantage of this exceptional offer. Send for FREE Trial Treatment and give it a Trial.

The Truth About Catarrh

Told In a Simple Way

No Apparatus, Inhalers, Salves, Lotions, Harmful Drugs, Smoke or Electricity

Heals 24 Hours

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming, or rubbing, or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plas'ers; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all. Something new and different—something delightful and healthful—something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger, and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how FREE. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured, and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I Am FREE--You Can Be FREE

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz. Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand and will write to you with complete information FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send the postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

SAM KATZ Suite H-162 **1325 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

This Is Where A Truss Fails

The "Brooks Appliance" Is the Only Known Rupture Support that Can Be Depended Upon to Hold ALL the Time, No Matter What Position You Are In.

The "Brooks Appliance" does not depend upon heavy pressure—it has no steel spring nor hard pad. The soft rubber of the air-filled cushion clings firmly, yet gently, because science has been used in making it. A blacksmith could make a truss that would hold your rupture. He would make it with a steel spring and a wooden pad. We don't employ blacksmiths.

The "Brooks Appliance" is not only made for service, but it is also constructed for comfort. It is made to your measure and sent to you on a strict guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded. No salves, no harness, no lies, no fakes. Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try the Appliance or not.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON
C. E. BROOKS,
267 State Street, Marshall Mich.

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

About Your Own Vigor

Sent Free to Men

MR. READER :

Here is something I have to offer you absolutely for nothing—a little private book of special information about the legitimate uses and unnatural abuses of manly vigor; about the preservation of manly strength and its possible self-restoration; an illustrated pocket compendium of 8,000 words, 72 pages and 30 half-tone photograph reproductions—which I am very pleased to send by mail, absolutely free of charge, in a plain sealed envelope, to any man, young or elderly, single or married, who writes for it.

Over a million of these books have been thus sent to applicants all over the world since my free offer first appeared. Publishers are charging as much as $2 for books on sex subjects, while my book is free. Therefore, reader, if you would like a great fund of inside information relating directly to the subject of manly vigor, all put in perfectly plain, easy-to-read language, with many hints that you can surely apply to your own self no matter how strong you may be, or how nervous or rundown you may be—if you want to know the facts about this particular subject, given to you without a single scare, then fill in the coupon below, send to me and receive my book, sealed, by return mail. In one part of this little publication I describe a mechanical invention of my own, which I call the SANDEN vitalizer, something you wear at night as an aid to the restoration of lost or waning strength; but you are not expected to get one of these appliances unless you decide for yourself that you want one. The book is complete, and there is absolutely nothing you are required to buy or pay, either now or in the future. Therefore, please send your name and address today.

SANDEN, Author.

MANHOOD! The quality which rules the world today. My friend, there never was a time in the history of the human race when real, sturdy manhood, manly vigor and manly courage counted for as much as they do now, this very minute. No matter what your years, whether you are 20 or 60, you must be either entirely in the race or entirely out of it. It is invariably the fellow who proves up the strongest in this human strength that forges up later as to what you so desire. With to the front, while weaklings stand aside; it is he also who is in most demand and most sought after by women and men of his community, simply because he radiates that marvelous magnetic influence which only an abundant vigor and rugged manly health can radiate. I believe any man can hope to completely develop or restore this same vigor or manly strength, no matter what his past follies may have been, provided he is willing to

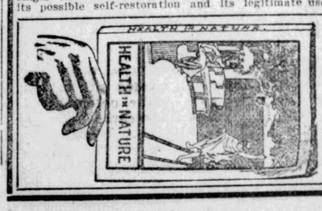
MANHOOD WINS IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE.

REALLY MAKE THE EFFORT; and provided, of course, he is not weighed down by extreme old age or is not incurably diseased. To my mind, the road of the one who wants more vigor is perfectly plain, but it is a road that any man MUST travel if he attains the highest ideals in respect to his own manhood. See information in my free book.

As to the SANDEN Vitalizer, previously mentioned, will say it is a little mechanical appliance, weighing but a few ounces, which you wear at night. This Vitalizer generates and sends forth a certain soft, penetrating force which I call Vitality. It pours this Vitality into your nerves, blood, muscles and organs as you sleep. It is quieting to the nervous system—or, at least, so users say. Men write that it takes pain out of the back and restores vitality in 90 days. Remember, the general information of the free book is independent of this Vitalizer, and you are not expected to get one of these little appliances unless you want to. You can write me later as to what you so desire. With special attachments, my Vitalizer is used by women as well as men for rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. If you live in or near this city I should be most pleased to have you call in person at my office, where you may see and test the Vitalizer free of charge. Hours—9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1. Or if inconvenient to call, do not fail to write for the free booklet.

TO GET FREE BOOK PLEASE USE COUPON

If you live too far to call, or if you cannot call, please fill in the coupon below and send it to me. You will receive free, sealed, by return mail, my 72-page illustrated book, containing 8,000 words, a complete compendium of useful information for men, young or elderly, single or married, who want the truth about the subject of vital strength, its preservation, its possible self-restoration and its legitimate uses and wanton abuses. You get it all, free.



T. B. SANDEN CO., 1261 Broadway, near 31st St., New York:

Dear Sirs—Please forward me your book, as advertised, free, sealed.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

TO LET ARMS GO TO MEXICO TO AID REBELS

President Wilson Surprises and Even Shocks Senators in Announcement of New Policy.

Washington, D. C., Jan 27.—President Wilson and members of the foreign relations committee of the senate held an important conference last night on the external affairs of the government.

The discussion covered numerous subjects of pressing moment, including:

The Mexican situation.

The controversy with Japan.

The revolution in Haiti.

The conventions with Europe and Japan, extending the arbitration treaties of 1908.

The Panama canal tolls dispute with Great Britain.

The treaty extending a financial protectorate over Nicaragua.

The peace treaties Mr. Bryan has signed with the smaller foreign nations.

By J. A. Mathews.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—A new step in the evolution of the administration policy in dealing with Mexico was indicated by the President last night at a conference with the members of the senate foreign relations committee, who had been invited to the White House to a conference which lasted till midnight.

The President told the members of the committee that the time had come to remove the embargo on shipments of arms and supplies to the constitutionalists or the revolutionaries and that he contemplated taking the step in a few days, probably by proclamation, to lift the embargo.

What Lind Said.

The President agve the committee the benefit of information conveyed to him by John Lind, special envoy with whom the president conferred at Pass Christian. This information indicated the early fall of the Huerta party and the elimination of General Huerta from the situation.

The President said he had information that the Huerta party was getting arms and assistance from outside and getting all the assistance of this kind it asked for. The President said he believed that under the circumstances the embargo of the United States against the revolutionists operated to favor the Huerta party instead of being "hands off" policy. It operates as a species of favoritism to Huerta, with whom the President has no sympathy.

No Hope in Huerta.

The President also expressed the opinion that there is no prospect that Huerta will ever restore peaceable conditions in Mexico, even with the aid he is getting from the outside. The President's announced policy was a shock to some members of the foreign relations committee, but most of them agreed with him, and all of them concede that the responsibility is the President's

Regards Japanese Problem Serious.

That the President realizes the undercurrent of seriousness in the controversy with Japan was apparent. The two governments have reached a deadlock in negotiations, the United States upholding the legality of the California land law, against which the Japanese have protested. No reply has yet been made to the protest; and the difficulty of doing so lies in the insistence of the Japanese authorities that the treaty in force be respected.

REJECTS REQUEST OF $1,000,000

Detroit Man Angered by Will Enriching Him Only in Old Age.

Detroit, Jan. 24.—Characterizing an estate left him, which exceeds $1,000,000 as "repulsive and intolerable," Murray S. Schloss today announced through his attorney that he would not accept one cent of the fortune.

Mr. Schloss in his will explained that he desired to insure the "independent financial condition" of his son. He provided that $20,000 be given Murray on his fiftieth birthday and that $20,000 should go to him each succeeding 10 years.

By the terms of this provision Murray could not have enjoyed the full comforts and benefits of the bequest until he had attained the age of 90 years.

RAILROADS DEALT BLOW BY I. C. C.

Millions of Dollars Are Illegally Paid to Trusts.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Millions of dollars paid annually to great industrial plants—so-called trusts—by railroad systems in the form of "allowance" or special services, were held today by the Interstate Commerce commission to be unlawful and unreasonable preferences, in fact, unlawful rebates, operating to the disadvantage of smaller manufacturing concerns throughout the country.

Elimination of demurrage on "industrial lines" owned by the manufacturing plants and claiming to be common carriers, the admission of such industrial lines to the benefits of the so-called "per diem arrangements," and other practices, were condemned as unlawful. The commission held that if they should be determined as lawful, they should be extended to all shippers.

Pointing out that the practices condemned dissipated the revenues of the great railroads to the extent of millions of dollars each year, the commission made a significant reference in its decision to the present movement among the eastern railroads for an increase in freight rates.

"Before they may fairly ask the general public to share further in carrying their burdens, it is manifest that the railroads must themselves properly conserve their sources of revenue by making every service performed contribute reasonably to their earnings."

CHILD GIVES LIFE FOR BABE

Charred Body in Burned Kitchen Tells Terrible Story.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Mrs. Bert Ritter, of Verrick, left her two little girls, aged 5 and 11, playing on the kitchen floor, while she went to the barn. Upon returning the mother found the kitchen on fire and the charred body of the oldest child on the floor.

The little victim had held the baby in a high chair and prevented her coming in contact with the fire until she was overcome.

SCOTTISH ASTRONOMER DIES

London, Jan. 24.—Sir David Gill, the Scottish astronomer, died here today in his 71st year. Sir David was one of the most widely known of scientists. He was a former president of the British Association, and held scientific degrees from many universities.

MAY ESTABLISH RADIUM PLANTS

Rockefeller or Phipps Said to Be Willing to Give Fifteen Millions.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Henry Phipps, or John D. Rockefeller, it is reported, stand ready to donate $15,000,000 or more for establishing radium plants in this country to aid the cancer suffering poor.

It is believed that J. M. Flannery, president of the Standard Chemical Co., of Pittsburg, referred to one or the other of these two millionaires in his statement yesterday before the house mines and mining committee when he said:

"There is a philanthropist who has a plan to put up 20 institutions in the centers of population, such as New York, Chicago, Boston and the rest, at a cost of $15,000,000, so that all cancer victims may be treated free of charge. He wants to have five grams of radium for each of these 20 places. This offer isn't so remarkable when we consider all that the country's millionaires such as Carnegie and Rockefeller have undertaken."

Mr. Flannery declared that the philanthropist would not carry out his benefaction should the government embark in conservation of radium ores and production of radium for free use in this country.

"He believes as I believe," declared Mr. Flannery, "that a man is entitled to reap the rewards of his labors and that the government should not confiscate his property.

Colorado Has World Supply.

"I tell you there is enough of this ore in Colorado to give the whole world radium to treat all the cancer in the world five times over.

"Subject to the approval of my board of directors by telephone or telegram," he said, "I will contract to sell 200 grams of radium to this government within the next five years, beginning January 1, 1915, at the rate of $80,000 a gram. That is the maximum cost. There is a strong possibility that it might be lower than that before the five years ran out."

Mr. Flannery told how, moved by the fact that a close relative of his had cancer, he sent a man all over Europe to find a cure for it, and how, when that man reported that radium was the cure, he resolved to go after radium. Up to date he said his company had spent $650,000 and produced two grams of radium, which sold for a total of $240,000. He experimented with five complete different processes in 300 different ways before he discovered a satisfactory process for getting the radium out of the carnotite ores.

1,600 Tons of Ore for One Gram.

"It takes," he explained, "from 1,000 to 1,600 tons of one grade ore to produce one gram of radium, and from 350 to 400 tons of a higher grade of ore to produce one gram of radium."

Thomas R. Henehan of Colorado, commissioner of mines, stated that the deposits of carnotite ore in Colorado cover a strip of territory 150 miles long and at least five miles wide. He said the withdrawal of these lands from public entry would result in the mines not being developed by private individuals, because prospectors would not go out looking for the ore when they knew that they would have to pay a penalty on it to the government.

The final result would be, he argued, that the government would have to go into the business of prospecting and mining, which would entail tremendous expense and the employment of many persons.

"In my opinion," he said, "the supply of carnotite ore in Colorado is inexhaustible."

The members of the committee who heard the testimony refused to comment for publication, but it is known a favorable report is likely to be made on the bill for government conservation.

IN CONTEST FOR LAND

Mrs. Wilson's Right to Title Is in Court.

Los Angeles, Jan. 23.—When the hearing regarding the rights of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President of the United States, to title to 60 acres of land in the Coachella valley was resumed today before officials of the local government land office, indications were that it would be completed and the case taken under advisement before night.

The hearing was begun yesterday before Registrar Robinson and Receiver Buren at the instigation of John T. King, of Thermal, Cal., acting for Mrs. Wilson.

The most important piece of evidence to be introduced today according to King, was a certified copy of the deed held by President Wilson to the land in question, which, it is claimed, was given the chief executive by Mrs. Wilson. Mrs. Wilson obtained title to the land from her sister, Mrs. Margaret A. Elliott, wife of a member of the faculty of Stanford University, who purchased it, it is said, to use in date culture.

President Wilson's title to the property, which is valued at about $8 000, is being contested by Mrs. C. Hensle and Homer L. Goddard, both of Los Angeles. Mrs. Hensle claims to have homesteaded the property after a forfeiture by King.

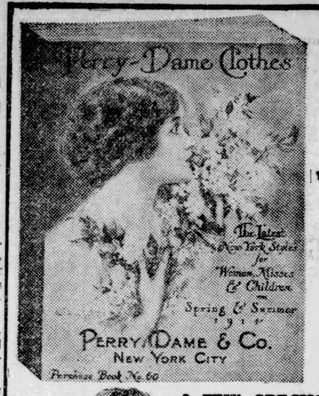
FINDS SUN HALTS CANCER

Physician Says Exposure of Body to Air Helps.

New York, Jan. 23.—Under the title "Light Starvation as a Cause of Cancer," Dr. Thomas S. Blair, of the Medical Council advocates in the February issue of that publication "A moderate exposure of the whole surface of the body to the sunshine, as the old Greeks used to do," as a means of preventing a great deal of cancer. The writer asserts there is no history of much cancer among the Greeks, "despite their elaborate civilization."

While he does not believe that sunshine would cure advanced canter, Dr. Blair maintains that it might prevent a vast deal of it if reasonably employed along with radium and the X-ray.

Many authorities are quoted to show that cancer is rare among the races which have not adopted the white man's method of dress. Man is the only animal, the writer declares, that insulates nearly the whole surface of the body from the light rays of the sun.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Waist J-60—Beautiful Waist of Embroidered Voile, same front and back. Dainty frill of Voile. French veining. Long-shoulder sleeves, finished with accordion-plaited frills. SIZES: 32 to 44 inches bust. Worth $2.00. Perry-Dame Price **98c**
—and we deliver free to your home.

Skirt J-61—Stylish Worsted Skirt of Honeycomb Plaid. Newest design. Button-trimmed. Fashionable tunic. Girdle top. COLOR: a rich dark blue and green plaid, with black raised overstripes. WAIST MEASURES: 22 to 30 inches; FRONT LENGTHS: 34 to 43 inches. Regular Price, $4.00. Perry-Dame Price **$1.98**
—and we deliver free to your home.

Dress J-62—A wonderful bargain! This Dress is made of Chambray, trimmed in front with white eyelet embroidery as pictured. Convenient front closing. COLORS: Cadet blue, or medium tan. SIZES: 32 to 44 bust; skirt length about 40 inches. Actual value, $2.00. Perry-Dame Price **$1.00**
—and we deliver free to your home

Gloves J-65—Washable Chamoisettes Gloves with three rows of fancy stitching. Fasten with two patent clasps. COLORS, Black, white, or the natural chamois color. SIZES: 6 to 8, in quarter sizes. These are splendid gloves, priced very low. Perry-Dame Price **25c**
—and we deliver free to your home.

Dress J-63—Dress of fine quality Lenene, richly embroidered in Japanese style, as pictured. Closes in front with pearl buttons. COLORS: Cadet blue, or medium tan; each embroidered in white. SIZES: 32 to 44 bust; skirt length about 40 inches. This dress is priced special to make new friends for us, and would cost you $2 elsewhere. Perry-Dame Price **$1.00**
—and we deliver free to your home

Dress J-64—Girls' Dress of excellent quality Plaid Gingham, trimmed with solid color, with dainty yoke of Swiss embroidery. Back closing. COLOR: Scotch plaid, in blue and white and green. SIZES: 6 to 14 years. This pretty dress is a real bargain. Perry-Dame Price **69c**
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CHURCHILL NOW FACES A CRISIS

Majority of Cabinet Said to Be With Lloyd-George in Quarrel Over Estimates.

London, Jan. 21.—The cabinet split on the country's naval policy, which was clearly indicated by Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George's remarkable condemnation of the "organized insanity" of European armaments, has brought First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill to a crisis in his political life, and the outcome of his battle with the chancellor is awaited with keen interest.

Mr. Churchill recently had a private interview with the premier and the chancellor without arriving at any satisfactory solution, but, on the contrary, increasing the gravity of the situation. There have been many rumors recently that the first lord rather than surrender to the naval economists will either resign and attempt to form a party of his own among the big navyites or once again cross the floor of the house and join his old party.

The Real Facts.

The Daily Telegraph this morning claims to be in a position to give on high authority the first definite information regarding the crisis. The whole subject of the country's naval policy, it says, will be discussed at a cabinet meeting next Thursday, when a full attendance of ministers is expected. At present a majority of the ministers are in agreement with the chancellor in opposing the navy estimates put forward by Mr. Churchill on behalf of the admiralty.

Relations Strained.

The personal relations between the chancellor and the first lord of the admiralty are now, says the paper, of an extremely strained character, and the resignation of one or the other of them is regarded as a possible development of the next few days. It is understood that the issue, however, will not be regarded as a purely personal one, though the personal element is a factor, since if Mr. Churchill is defeated in the cabinet the whole board of the admiralty will resign. Both the naval and the civil members have, it is stated, expressed their intention to retire if the cabinet refuses the supplies which have been asked for, and which they regard as the bare minimum necessary for the due maintenance of the fleet during the coming financial year.

The Daily Telegraph maintains that Mr. Churchill is putting forward no new proposals, but merely carrying out the policy which the cabinet has already adopted, which it announced to the house of commons on March 18, 1912, and which was approved by parliament.

60 Per Cent Over Germany.

"In place of the two-power standard, which was the formula for a long series of years, the admiralty, owing to the changed international conditions, decided that it was necessary to develop a 60 per cent superiority in dreadnoughts over the next greatest naval power, which at present is Germany. In pursuance of this policy the first lord prepared a shipbuilding program which give this country 50 dreadnoughts in 1920 to the 35 completed ships which Germany will possess. This is equivalent to a 60 per cent superiority.

Down to a recent period there seems to have been no feeling in the cabinet in opposition to this policy. In fact, Mr. Lloyd George himself, as recently as last August, declared in parliament that while he was genuinely alarmed at the expenditure on armaments, he saw not the slightest prospect of a reduction. Until there was a perfect understanding between the nations it would be much too perilous a thing to do, he said.

Changes His Mind.

It was evidently only after a deputation of advanced ladical members of parliament had waited on the premier, says The Daily Telegraph, that the chancellor decided to fight the board of the admiralty at any cost and to abandon a policy which he had approved. Since he returned to London there is reason to believe he communicated with a number of members of the cabinet, and gained so much support that he feels justified in taking up a position of direct hostility to the policy of the admiralty.

UNHAPPY WITH MONEY

Multi-Millionaire's Wife Is Seeking Divorce.

New York, Jan. 22.—That the papers filed yesterday in Newport, R. I., would show all that was to be said of Mrs. Robert Golet's suit against her husband, the millionaire clubman, for an absolute divorce, was the reply Samuel Untermyer, her attorney, made to inquiries last night. Mr. Untremeyer added that Mrs. Goulet did not regard her affairs as matters of public interest or concern.

New York friends have known of differences between Mr. and Mrs. Goelet it became known today. While they continued to occupy their Fifth avenue mansion, friends say, it was only to keep up appearances of harmony and there was no hope of reconciliation. Mrs. Goelet decided that a break was inevitable and consulted her attorney. On Tuesday last she left for Daytona, Fla.

Mrs. Goelet, who is of marked beauty, is the daughter of the late Henry Whelen, the Philadelphia banker. Her mother is now the wife of C. Hartman Kuhn, of Philadelphia. Miss Whelen married Robert Goelet, then two years out of Harvard, on June 19, 1904, in the church of St. Mary at Wayne, a fashionable suburb of Philadelphia.

Mr. Goelet is the son of the late Ogden Goelet and is the owner of an estate, principally in New York realty, of more than $35,000,000. He has expectations of coming into $25,000,000 more which is held in his family.

He is a member of many clubs. His steam yatch, Nahma, is one of the most luxurious craft afloat. In 1908 he bought and presented to his wife a half-million-dollar chateau in France at Sandicourt, outbidding Prince Murat for it. This was esteemed at the time the finest country estate in France, barring that of the Rothschilds at Adamvilliers.

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RATE—20 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue

MALE HELP WANTED.

Railway Mail Clerks Wanted. Big demand. Parcel post; $75 and up monthly. Write immediately. American Institute, Dept. 142, Kansas City, Mo.

Railway Mail Clerks wanted. $900 first year, promotion to $1,800. Examinations Feb. 21 in every state. Common education sufficient with my coaching. Full information free. Write for booklet C-1632. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

If You Want to Rise and Handle Big Money write us; $5 day working your locality; new proposition, eclipses everything; nothing to buy or sell. Dept. 9, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SYSTEM, Philadelphia.

Men for electric railway motormen and conductors; fine opportunity; about $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; no strikes; state age. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

Locomotive firemen and brakemen, $80, $140; experience unnecessary; pay tuition when employed. 797 Railway Bureau, E. St. Louis, Ill.

Wanted—Railway mail clerks commence $75.00 month; examinations everywhere Feb. 21. Sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. C 27, Rochester, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

Men and women wanted for government jobs; $65 to $150 month; vacations; steady work; parcel post and income tax mean many vacancies; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary; write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-31, Rochester, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR 6 MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

The best mail order book published; explains business fully; gives complete instructions for starting; price 10c. (silver). Leonard O. Smith, Islip, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate Wanted—Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 43, Lincoln, Nebr.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Ladies, also men, address envelopes, mail circulars at home; $10-$40 weekly. Spare or whole time. Full particulars 12c stamps. Commercial Co., D-204 Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Persons to do easy, pleasant coloring work at home; good pay; no canvassing; no experience required; illustrated particulars free. Helping Hand Stores, 806 Hunter Bldg., Chicago.

Ladies, sewing at home. Material furnished; no canvassing; steady work; stamped envelope for particulars. Calumet Supply Co., Dept. 532, Milwaukee, Wis.

AGENTS.

Agents sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear and Sweaters for largest manufacturer in America. Easy work. Big pay. Complete outfit free. Write Madison Mills, Dept. 1-E, 486 Broadway, New York City.

Make $30 to $60 weekly selling our new 300 candle power gasoline table and hanging lamp for homes, stores, halls, churches; no wick, no chimney, no mantle trouble; costs 1c per night; exclusive territory; we lend you sample. Sunshine Safety Lamp Co., 1557 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Three hundred thousand one dollar carrying sets given away. Ten dollars a day easy for you. Pierce Factory, Station C-11, Chicago.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

Agents—Something new, fastest sellers and quickest repeaters on earth. Permanent, profitable business. Good for $50 to $75 a week. Address American Products Co., 6730 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, O.

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MEDICAL.

3 Days Free Asthma Treatment. Respirol cured others, why not you? Send today. Respirol Co., Rochester, N. Y.

MEXICAN STEALS JOHN LIND'S HAT

American Envoy Rambles Fearlessly About Mexico City.

Vera Cruz, Jan. 23.—John Lind has now spent five months in Mexico. The coolness with which he was received when he landed here a stranger to the country last August has given way to a local regard of some warmth, and he does not walk the streets without receiving many friendly salutes. He is invariably given the inside of the walk, a mark of particular respect.

Almost every resident of the city knows him by sight and a majority of them recognize him as he passes. In the role of confidential adviser to the President of the United States he naturally cannot become much of a "mixer" and most of his outings are long solitary walks. In spite of the heat he has stuck to his dark clothing, making no concessions in the way of linen or duck, which is the customary apparel here. His hat was stolen recently from his Terminal Hotel room.

One of his favorite walks is across the railroad yards to the edge of the town, from which point he takes a semi-circular course through the outskirts. If he has any fears of attack, he does not show them. Reports that he was afraid have only caused him annoyance because they bring messages from Mrs. Lind importuning him to go aboard one of the American warships for safety.

Persons seeking business with the American representative do not find him hard to reach. No ceremony surrounds their reception. They are directed up a flight of stairs at the head of which is his open door, and he spends so much time in his room that he may invariably be found in during ordinary business hours.

His room—his only room, which serves for the reception of his guests, the conduct of his business and for his sleeping quarters—is next door to that of Consul Canada. It is quite like the living room of a comfortable American farm house.

His trunk is perched on a pine box in a corner to render its contents more accessible, and in another corner of the room stands his plain iron bed.

Among these surroundings Mr. Lind receives his visitors, usually with such affability that they jump to the conclusion that he will readily divulge some "inside information" of the relations between his country and Mexico. But the governor is both impenetrable and imperturbable.

He recently told an incident of the street when a Mexican of the better class seized his hand as he passed and pressed it to his lips for a kiss. The stranger said something in Spanish which the goverenor only partially understood, but he interpreted it as a tribute to him for his share in the affair of Feliz Diaz's flight.

Mr. Lind's staff consists only of one assistant, who is Clinton E. MacEachran, who was sent down from the state department in Washington and originally assigned to duty at the embassy in Mexico City, but appropriated by Mr. Lind.

Although American warships come and go Mr. Lind sees little of the American sailors. For many months they have been forbidden by their officers to go ashore, but squads from the English and German battleships are very commonly seen on an afternoon or evening sitting at tables in the cafes or wandering about town.

SENATE FOR W. J. BRYAN?

Washington, Jan. 22.—Democrats in the capital were gossiping today over whether Secretary Bryan meant to launch a senatorial boom when at a Democratic dinner last night, he declared it had been his ambition since boyhood to sit in the United States senate. His own career, he said, all through his earlier years had been based on a hope that he eventually could go to the senate.

HEIRS

Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are entitled. "Missing Heirs and Next of Kin," alphabetically arranged, contains authentic list of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery Court of England and Ireland lists, and Bank of England unclaimed dividend list. Thousands of names in book. Yours or your ancestors' names may be among them. Send 2c stamp at once for free booklet. INTERNATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY, 8, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to introduce poultry compound. Parsons, Kans. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 84

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. My free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today—NOW. EARL HOPKINS, Washington, D. C.

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10-Acre Farm; Price $1,000.
Make $1,000 Yearly Profit.

Farmers are making from $1,000 to $1,500 profit yearly on adjoining 10-acre farms, of exactly same kind of land, raising strawberries, early vegetables and poultry; only $400 cash needed. Growing season of 250 days, fertile soil and plenty of rain and sunshine enable you to plant in February and raise three crops a year on the same land. Only a mile to town; near large and famous seashore summer resort. New cottage, outbuildings and good well. Own this farm and let it pay for itself in a year. Write for pictures. E. A. Stroud Farm Agency, Station 105, Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.

BE A DETECTIVE Earn $150 to $250 per month; travel over the world. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Webster Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

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$2.50 PER DAY SALARY paid one man or woman in each town to distribute circulars and take orders for concentrated flavorings in tubes. Ziegler Co., 445-G, Dearborn St., Chicago.

LADIES To SEW at home for a large Philadelphia firm; good money; steady work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices now. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

1914 ART CALENDAR FREE. I will send a dainty art calendar and a choice assortment of Valentine, Easter and other post card novelties free, postage if you say you will show my cards to your friends. K. FOGELSANGER, 233 So. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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FREE An illustrated Booklet, showing correct way to "Roll Your Own" Cigarettes, and Book of cigarette papers, will both be mailed to you, *free*, anywhere in U. S. on postal request. Address "Bull" Durham, Durham, N. C.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

2,000,000 MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

New York, Jan. 23.—There are at present registered in the various countries of the world nearly 2,000,000 motor vehicles, according to statistics just compiled by the office of the secretary of state of New York.

In this total the United States heads the list, having more than twice as many automobiles as Great Britain, the country which comes next. The figures, issued last night by Secretary Michell May after a careful compilation, are as follows: United States, 1,127,940; Great Britain, 425,838; ascertained total from various European countries, 273,511; estimated total from other countries, 92,500; total 1,919,789 registered cars.

CARNEGIE POSES FOR FILMS

Also Gets His Voice Embalmed at Edison Studios.

New York, Jan. 23.—Andrew Carnegie's voice was embalmed and his picture taken for posterity yesterday at the Edison studios, Decatur avenue and Oliver Place, The Bronx. The iron master talked on "Peace" for the phonograph, and assumed several characteristic poses for the films.

Before taking his place as an actor in the "movies" Mr. Carnegie looked up from his five feet of manhood into the face of Edward Mylish, a Scotch actor, who is six feet three, and marvelled that Scotchmen grew so big in this country. He also saw moving pictures made, and under the guidance of Manager Horace Plimpton watched a couple of armies fight an old battle over again. He was interested, too, by the development of the love story of "Mary of the Vine Clad Cottage."

GO DRY, ARE FEWER INSANE

Few Kansas Citizens Mentally Weak; No Alcohol Is Sold.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 23.—Only 15 Kansas men and women went insane last year because of the habitual use of alcoholic liquors and only six others gave alcohol as a contributing cause to the breaking down of the mind.

Kansas is dry.

In New York hospitals 31.4 per cent of the insane patients were sent to asylums as the direct result of the habitual use of liquor.

AFTER DOPE BUSINESS

Fight Against Drugs to Go to Congress.

New York, Jan. 24.—The fight against the indiscriminate sale and use of habit-forming drugs to which Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt has given support will be carried to congress where national legislation to prevent the evil will be urged. At the same time more stringent laws will be sought in New York and other states.

Ernest K. Coulter, Mrs. Vanderbilt's counsel in the anti-drug crusade, said today that even a preliminary, though careful investigation of the situation had convinced him and his associates that they could not get at the root of the drug evil except through national legislation. Mr. Coulter declared that the local and state authorities, as well as the authorities in other states, with whom he had conferred or communicated, were of the same opinion.

Since Mrs. Vanderbilt started her crusade Mr. Coulter has received numerous letters from judges and municipal and state authorities in other states offering their hearty co-operation in the national campaign against the drug evil.

A letter has been received from Judge Edgar Steele, of the district court of Moscow, Idaho, telling of the alarming degree to which the drug habit had obtained in his district.

PINDELL TO GET HIS POST

Washington, Jan. 22.—The nomination of H. M. Pindell, of Peoria, Ill., to be ambassador to Russia, was ordered favorably reported today by the senate foreign relations committee.

Big Pay for Easy Work

If You Live in a Small Town

We want 5000 agents—5000 bright, young men willing to hustle and earn $5.00 to $15.00 a day selling our fine *hand-made-to-measure* clothes. This throws open one *good job* in every community or town of not over 10,000 people.

To the *first man* in your town who writes us, will be given the *first opportunity* to get our COMPLETE SAMPLE OUTFIT FREE.

You need no experience, but start right out making money—$2.00 to $9.00 profit on *every* suit you sell. WHOLESALE PRICES for Suits $7.98 to $28.00—Pants $2.48 to $8.50. *We prepay the postage or express on every shipment.*

Every garment is made-to-order and *strictly hand tailored*. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

To *prove* to you the unequalled quality of our tailoring, we will let you order a *Sample Suit* or even a pair of Pants at the *wholesale price*.

Remember, we want *only one agent* in each town. Someone else from your town may write us tomorrow—so *don't* delay—but mail your letter *today*.

The Chicago Tailors' Association
Dept. 214, Van Buren and Market Sts., CHICAGO